The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1936 VOLUME 76, NUMBER 9

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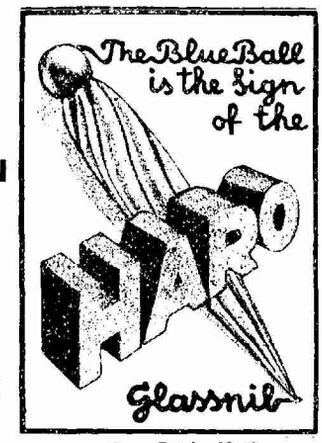

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Shanghai, April 29, 1936

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Demand buying rate on America:	U.S. $1.00=Sh. $ 3.33
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.00=Sh. $16.70
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Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

April 29, 1936

Stock Exchange— Business Done:-

Total Volume: 2,230,000 Shares

1935-36 High	1935-36 Low	Div. $ per sh.	STOCKS	Last Sale Apr. 27	Last Sale Apr. 28
13¾	4¼	0.10	Adams Express	10½	10⅝
149⅝	110	4.00	American Can	122½	123
39½	20¼	0.60	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	32½	32⅛
9⅜	2	—	American & For. Power	7	7
42	14	—	American & Foreign Pwr. $7 pfd.	31½	31
27¾	10⅛	—	American Radiator	19⅞	19¾
177¼	98⅞	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	161	158½
107	74¾	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	90¾	91
24⅞	7⅛	—	American Waterworks	20	20¾
39⅜	8	0.25	Anaconda Copper	34½	34¼
86½	35⅝	2.00	Atchison, T. & S. Fe	69¾	70
53½	15	—	Auburn	32¼	33
24	7¼	—	Baltimore & Ohio	17¾	17½
63¼	21⅝	—	Bethlehem Steel	51¼	50½
26¼	6⅛	—	Boeing Airplane Co.,	17⅝	18⅝
15⅞	8⅝	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	11¼	11½
170½	45¾	—	Case, J. I.	150⅛	149
47⅞	20¼	1.40	Chase National Bank	34¾	35
74	35	3.00	Chesapeake Corp.	63½	65¾
60⅝	37⅛	2.80	Chesapeake & Ohio	55	55
103⅞	31	4.00	Chrysler	95⅜	96½
21⅜	3⅝	0.20	Columbia Gas & Electric	16¾	17⅜
24½	16½	0.60	Coml. Solvents	17	17¼
4⅝	0⅝	—	Commonwealth & Southern (ord.)	2½	2⅜
36⅞	15⅞	1.00	Consolidated Gas of N. Y	29¾	29⅞
15¼	6⅛	0.25	Consolidated Oil	11¾	11⅞
38½	15⅛	.87½	Continental Oil	30⅛	30
78⅜	60	3.00	Corn Products	74½	73½
73¾	17¼	0.75	Douglas Aircraft	57¼	58
152	86¾	3.60	Du Pont de Nemours	139½	138
24¾	3¼	—	Electric Bond & Share	17⅞	17⅞
41¼	20½	0.80	General Electric	35½	36⅛
39⅜	30	1.80	General Foods	36⅞	37½
70⅝	26⅝	2.00	General Motors	64½	63¼
50	15⅝	1.00	General Railway Signal	39	38¾
22	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	17⅝	17⅝
31⅝	15¾	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	25½	24¾
75½	44	1.00	Humble Oil	63¼	63½
53⅛	22¼	1.00	International Nickel	46¾	45¼
19	5⅝	—	International Tel. & Tel	13⅛	13¼
41⅝	13¾	1.00	Kennecott	36¼	35⅞
55¼	31¼	2.00	Loew's Inc.	44¾	46
26⅛	18½	1.20	Lorillard	21¾	21½
103	55	1.00	Monsanto Chemical	91½	90¾
45	21¾	—	Montgomery Ward	38	38½
41⅞	18½	1.00	National City Bank	31¾	32
25	12¾	1.20	National Dairy Prods.	21¼	21½
34¼	28¼	2.60	National Distillers	29	29
14⅜	4⅜	0.60	National Power & Lt.	9⅞	9⅞
42¼	12¼	0.10	New York Central	33¼	33⅜
29¾	9	1.00	North American	24¼	25
36¾	19⅛	1.50	Pacific Gas & Electric	33⅞	34⅛
56¾	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	49	49¾
12¼	3½	0.10	Packard Motors	9⅞	9⅝
38⅝	17¼	1.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	29	29⅛
49	18¾	1.00	Phillips Petroleum	41⅞	42
48¼	20⅜	2.40	Public Serv. of N.J	40	39⅝
14¼	4	—	Radio Corporation	10⅜	10¼
58⅝	49¼	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	51⅜	50¾
56¼	22	—	Schenley	39¾	39½
69⅞	31	2.00	Sears Roebuck	63¾	64⅝
17	10⅝	0.40	Socony-Vacuum	13¼	13
28¼	10⅝	1.50	Southern California Edison	25⅝	25⅞
38½	12¾	—	Southern Pacific	29⅜	30⅜
19¼	12½	0.80	Standard Brands	14⅞	15
9¼	1¼	—	Standard Gas & Electric	5¾	5¾
69½	35⅝	1.00	Standard Oil Co. of N. J	60	59⅝
71¾	58¾	3.80	Sterling Products	67	66¾
38¾	28¾	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	34⅛	34½
14⅝	4⅞	0.30	Transamerica	12¼	11¾
88	44	2.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	78½	78¾
138¼	82¼	6.00	Union Pacific	118	121¾
31⅝	9⅞	—	United Aircraft (New)	21½	21¾
20⅞	4½	—	United Airline Trans.	15¾	16⅜
8⅛	1¼	—	United Corporation	5¾	5⅞
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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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WHY CONSUL KAWAGOE WAS MADE AMBASSADOR AT NANKING

JAPANESE consular officials and businessmen at Shanghai were as surprised at the action of their Government in appointing Consul-General Shigeru Kawagoe Ambassador at Nanking as were the Chinese and Occidentals. The reason for the surprise was that Consul Kawagoe was not entitled to the position through seniority and under ordinary conditions would not have received an appointment of ambassadorial rank for another ten years. This is not intended as a reflection on Mr. Kawagoe's ability as a Japanese diplomatic official but since his unexpected elevation to the ambassadorship at Nanking constituted another milestone in the evolution of Japanese military policy toward China the circumstances warrant consideration.

Mr. Kawagoe first attracted public attention early in the present year when he intervened, as Consul-General at Tientsin, in a notorious Japanese smuggling case wherein Japanese hijackers (one who steals from a thief) in the employ of Chinese had stolen a cargo of artificial silk and sugar valued at $93,000. According to the report published in the Japanese paper, *Tientsin Nippo*, a gang of Chinese disguised as police and led by a number of Japanese carrying short swords seized two Japanese boats, the *Keiyo Maru* and *Kiho Maru*, which were engaged in smuggling sugar and artificial silk from Dairen into Chinese territory. The incident occurred at Peitaiho beach which is within the domain of the renegade Chinese Yin Ju-keng who had just set up the so-called East Hopei Autonomous Government. Shortly after the seizure the Japanese smugglers turned up at Tientsin and complained to the Japanese Consulate about the loss of their cargo. According to the report in the Japanese paper, Mr. Kawagoe immediately lodged a strong protest with the East Hopei regime on the ground that the theft of the smuggled Japanese cargo constituted a violation of the exterritorial rights of Japanese subjects The Consul-General also de-

manded, and, according to the Japanese paper, compelled the Chinese authorities not only to returned the cargo to the smugglers, but forced the East Hopei regime to pay an indemnity to the Japanese smugglers, some of whom were wounded by the Chinese and Japanese hijackers.

The reports in the Tokyo newspapers, particularly the *Asahi* and *Jiji Shimpo*, made it quite plain that Mr. Kawagoe owed his good fortune in being elevated to the ambassadorship at Nanking to the influence of the Japanese army. The account in the *Japan Advertiser*, referring to Mr. Kawagoe's appointment was headed "Choice of Army," and said, "Consul-General Shigeru Kawagoe was selected for the important post of Ambassador to China because he was recommended by the Army." Also it was stated at the same time that it was the Army's opposition which was responsible for the side-tracking of Foreign Vice-Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu who was scheduled for the Nanking post. It was reported several weeks ago that the Kwantung army clique was opposed to Mr. Shigemitsu on the ground that he was "pro-Chinese," the army authorities remembering that it was Shigemitsu who as Minister to China, had capitulated before Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Foreign Minister, resulting in the exacuation of the Japanese army from Shantung province where it had intervened in 1927 to block Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist drive on Peiping. Later on Minister Shigemitsu happened to be standing on the reviewing stand at Hongkew Park, during the Sino-Japanese hostilities early in 1932, when a Korean tossed a bomb which nearly wiped out the Japanese military and naval staffs. Shigemitsu lost a leg in the explosion and as a result was appointed Foreign Vice-Minister despite the Army's opposition.

The Tokyo newspapers were unusually outspoken in their comment on Kawagoe's appointment as a result of Army influence. The *Asahi* said that when it became necessary to select a new Ambassador to China all circles, including Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, favored Shigemitsu's appointment to the Nanking post. But the army objected and Arita had to capitulate; resulting also in Mr. Shigemitsu's resignation as Vice-Minister, a post he had held since his recovery from the Hongkew bombing in 1932.

The account in the *Jiji Shimpo* (April 18) said that after Shigemitsu's rejection, several other persons received consideration, including Kyujiro Hayashi, Ambassador without portfolio; Toshio Shiiratori, Minister to Sweden; Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Masayuki Tani, Councillor of Manchukuo, and several others but the Army raised objection every time. Finally, more or less in desperation, Mr. Arita asked the Army to make a recommendation —and this was how Mr. Kawagoe happened to get the job as director of Japanese foreign policy toward China. Despite the fact that Chinese officialdom in Nanking were aware of the circumstances, they agreed to accept Consul-General Kawagoe as Ambassador, fearing apparently to reject him as a previous Chinese Government did several years before when it refused to accept Obata who had earned Chinese antagonism because of his arbitrary methods in dealing with the old Peking Government. To refer again to the *Jiji Shimpo's* references to Army pressure behind Consul Kawagoe, it was explained that he was "far less brilliant as regards ability and personality than the other candidates, but the fact he was pushed suddenly on to the important post of Ambassador to China was indicative of the abnormal nature of current Japanese diplomacy."

Of special interest to the diplomatic representatives of the other Powers in China was the comment in the *Jiji* which hinted that Kawagoe's inability to converse in any other language than Japanese was regarded as "agreeable" by the army authorities because the new Japanese Ambassador would not be able to discuss Chinese affairs or "negotiate" with the representatives of Britain, United States, France, Germany or the Soviet Union. Mr. Kawagoe, who is 55 years of age, is the first man of his rank to be appointed ambassador in the history of Japan. He is a native of the village of Akae, Miyazakigun, Miyazaki Prefecture. He was graduated in 1908 from the Law School of Tokyo Imperial University and received his first appointment to the Japanese consulate at Harbin. It apparently was in Manchuria that he made his favorable contacts with the Kwantung army for his record shows that he served in Kirin and at Tsingtao and after the creation of the puppet state of Manchukuo he was named Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy at Hsinking. In 1933 he was sent to Canton and later transferred to Tientsin, his service at the northern Chinese port, as indicated in the foregoing, being concerned considerably with the activities of Japan's newest puppet state, the so-called East Hopei regime. The *Asahi* said that it was Mr. Kawagoe who carried the Japan-Manchukuo military pact from Hsinking to Tokyo and his close relations with the Kwantung Army was evidenced again last summer when he greatly assisted the military authorities in establishing their predominant position in Chahar and North China. It was declared that the present relations of Japan and China "called for a man well versed in Chinese affairs who could work with the Army."

The semi-official *Domei* service forecasted that as soon as China had accepted Kawagoe as Ambassador he would be recalled to Tokyo for a conference with representatives of the War, Navy and Finance Ministries wherein the following subjects would be discussed: (1) Nanking's recognition of the North China situation; (2) Nanking's

attitude toward the Soviet-Outer Mongolian mutual assistance pact and Nanking's control of the anti-Japanese movement; (3) Extent to which Nanking intends to cooperate with Japan and Manchukuo in checking Communist penetration of the Far East; (4) Possibilities of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation; (5) Sino-Japanese social and cultural cooperation.

Japanese Announce North-China Program Despite Nanking's Denial of Secret Pact

A report through *Reuters* from Peiping on Wednesday of this week stated that the Japanese had agreed to abolish Yin Ju-keng's "Autonomous East Hopei Council" in exchange for China's agreement to permit the Japanese to establish garrisons along the chief railways of North China.

THE fact that the Japanese military authorities have announced their program for Sino-Japanese cooperation in North China despite the National Government's denial of an agreement has been responsible for reports that the long list of secret agreements beginning with the Tangku Truce of May 31, 1933 has been greatly amplified. While evidence is entirely circumstantial there are indications that understandings have been reached for military cooperation against the Chinese communists in Shansi, Suiyuan and the Northwest. Also there is evidence that the authorities in North China have agreed to the Japanese program for economic cooperation, particularly railway construction. However, it should be stated at the outset that the National Government, in statements issued through the official *Central News Agency* on Tuesday of this week denied both allegations that an understanding had been reached on red suppression or tariff reduction.

The *Shun Pao*, leading Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, published a dispatch from Tientsin (dated April 27) stating definitely that the import duties on artificial silk had been reduced from 120 to 72 per bale and the duty on sugar had been reduced from 96 to 58 a package, the rates being in Customs Gold Units which are equivalent to 67 cents in U.S. currency. The report in the *Shun Pao* stated definitely that the reductions would become effective on May 1 and it was stated definitely that the object was to prevent Japanese smuggling. The report also stated that the northern railways had decided to increase the freight rates on these particular products, it being hoped that the reduced duties and increased freight rates "would deal a deadly blow to the smugglers." But, as stated in the foregoing, a spokesman of the Nanking Finance Ministry denied the report that a Sino-Japanese agreement regarding smuggling had been reached, and at the same time announced through *Kuomin* that special arrangements were being enforced for the curbing of smuggling, the arrangement making no mention of a reduction in rates but admitting that the railways had decided to greatly increase freight rates on smuggled merchandise. It was also announced that the Customs authorities had organized a new secret service involving the employment of 100 additional men at Tientsin alone.

Of special interest in connection with the smuggling situation at Tientsin was a *Reuter* report on April 22 stating that the Japanese had begun to smuggle large quantities of kerosene and gasoline into North China from Manchukuo. It was stated that the large foreign oil companies, Socony-Vacuum and Asiatic Petroleum (Shell), had requested their respective consulates to lodge strong protests with the Chinese authorities.

As to the secret negotiations which have been proceeding for several days between Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, and the Japanese military authorities in the North, the National Government also announced *(Central News* April 28*)* that nothing had been accomplished and the conference had become hopelessly deadlocked on the question of abolishing Yin Ju-keng's East Hopei regime. To quote from the *Central News Agency* dispatch, "The Japanese side has not expressed any opposition to the proposed abolition of the bogus East Hopei regime, *but insist that some other questions must be settled first.*" What those other conditions are was left to the imagination, but those who have followed the recent negotiations between the East Hopei regime and Manchukuo realize how ridiculous it is to expect the Japanese to abolish the East Hopei "government," which was set up by the Kwangtung army and is now completely controlled by the Japanese army which is engaged in training Yin Ju-keng's troops for the drive against "communism" in North China and the Northwestern provinces. Obviously the Japanese would not agree to the abolition of the East Hopei regime except on condition of China's agreement to the complete Japanese program in North China. A further *Central News* dispatch (Nanking April 28) quoted a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as stating that no news had been received about the "rumored report that a draft agreement had been concluded between the Chinese and Japanese authorities in North China for the joint suppression of Chinese communists." The spokesman of the Foreign Office also denied that any draft agreement to the foregoing effect had been submitted to Nanking for approval.

Despite these obviously sincere denials however, the fact remains that Sino-Japanese cooperation against the reds already exists in the East Hopei regime where large bodies of Chinese troops are being trained by Japanese officers and so long as this situation exists it will be impossible for the Hopei-Chahar Political Council to resist Japanese pressure. But of more significance were the reports in the Shanghai newspapers, *Shun Pao*, *Sin Wan Pao*, *Central News*, etc., that the Japanese have begun construction on extensive barracks at Taku the port of entrance to Tientsin harbor and that additional barracks capable of housing 15,000 men are being constructed at Tientsin. The official *Central News* also reported (April 22) that the Japanese are pushing construction of a large airdrome in the vicinity of the International Race Course at Tientsin. There also have been persistent reports of the conversion of the Tientsin mint into an arsenal, the Japanese newspapers claiming that the Mitsui interests which control the Mukden arsenal will shortly begin construction on a branch at Tientsin.

A further indication of Sino-Japanese cooperation against the so called "communists," was provided in the extensive "anti-red" drives which have been staged in both Tientsin and Peiping recently.

With reference to the reports of an anti-red pact, *Reuters* reported on April 28 that "important decisions in principle" had been reached by the Chinese and Japanese authorities. It was stated that the negotiations were centered chiefly around the question of a pact providing for joint military action whereby the Japanese would gain important new military rights in North China. To quote from *Reuters* report, "While rumors that a pact had actually been signed were discredited in Peiping, it was regarded as inevitable that Japanese pressure would eventually result in an agreement being signed." It was stated that Gen. Sung Che-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, "was bargaining for better terms." The report concluded with the statement that while the possibility of a red invasion of Hopei and Chahar was a "negligible possibility," the Japanese were pressing the pact as it would give them control of the railways in North China through the stationing of Japanese troops at strategic points. Chinese in the North who had opposed the Pact, expressed the view that it would ultimately lead to Japanese military control of both Hopei and Chahar provinces.

Further confirmation that such a pact has practically been agreed upon was contained in reports published in the *Shun Pao* on April 26 and 27 stating the approximate terms:

1—Joint defense against communists in North China.
2—Procedure for cooperation in the economic development of North China.
3—Defining the attitude of the two countries on political problems in North Chino.
4—Measures for guaranteeing the safety of Hopei and Chahar.
5—Cooperation in the development of communications in Hopei and Chahar provinces.

Another report, also in the *Shun Pao*, stated that the Sino-Japanese joint-defense against communists, (1) would not infringe Chinese sovereignty; (2) would not interfere with China's internal affairs; (3) that the Hopei Chahar authorities would be greatly strengthened against the attacks of the reds; (4) that no measures would be adopted immediately, but would be held in abeyance pending an attack by the reds. There also was a report from Tokyo during the week stating that Japan "would not insist absolutely" upon China's recognition of the puppet state of Manchukuo, but that conditions would be created whereby the recognition would come about automatically, somewhat as occurred with respect to the renegade Yin Jukeng's East Hopei regime which has negotiated a treaty with Manchukuo providing for recognition and Japanese military assistance.

Economically the Sino-Japanese agreement provides for Japanese "aid" to North China, including technical assistance in agricultural development, particularly cotton culture, Japanese exploitation of all mineral resources, transportation and communications development. The new Japanese Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, announced on April 18 that Japanese assistance to North China would cover stock-farming, handicraft, crude industries, mining, agricultural management, cotton cultivation, wool production, highway construction, water conservancy projects, afforestation and the fishery industry. Mr. Arita announced that Itaro Midzune, Chief of the Third Section of the Foreign Office had been sent to Tientsin and Peiping to make an investigation. He also announced that the South Manchuria Railway was sending 200 technical men into North China. The Tokyo Foreign Office announced that it had set aside the sum of Yen 4,000,000 for employing technical aid for cotton cultivation in the northern Chinese provinces. The development of transportation and communications facilities as well as much of the economic development will be handed over to the South Manchuria Railway which was largely responsible for bringing Manchuria into the Japanese colonial fold. While details are not yet available, it was announced on April 23 (*Kuomin*) that the Hopei-Chahar Council had appointed a special Reconstruction Committee which would be headed by Lieut.-General Men Chi-chung. This committee, presumably, would be used by the Japanese in their "cooperative" enterprises, particularly railway construction. Three new railways are to receive the immediate attention of the Japanese, one known as the "Chongshih" will connect Chonghsien (Tsangchow) on the Tientsin-Pukow line with Shihchiachun on the Peiping-Hankow line, thus providing direct access from the seacoast to Shansi province. Another line of equally strate-

gic importance which the Japanese are desirous of constructing immediately is a line across Chahar connecting Dolonor and Kalgan. A third line which the Japanese have also planned to construct is an extension of the Kiaochow-Tsinan or Shantung railway into northern Honan in order to provide direct transporation of Honan cotton to Japanese mills at Tsingtao.

Local British Papers Maintain International "Love-Mart" for the Lonely

BY PAUL CHEN

SPRING has come to Shanghai and everybody is happy! Everybody has his nice little romance, in short, it's a good world to live in! What? You can't share the enthusiasm? You are lonely? Really? But don't you know, there is no excuse for that! Oh, you have tried, you say. But have you really tried all avenues? We think not . . . .

The one avenue perhaps untried is Shanghai's unique institution found in the esteemed British papers of the community: the "Personal" columns in the classified advertising sections of the *North China Daily News* and the *Shanghai Times*. The United States may have its "contact" clubs, its letter-writing clubs, its correspondent clubs, its mail-order romance associations, —France, Great Britain, Italy, and other nations may claim similar organizations, but Shanghai has her "Personal" columns and indeed they are on a par all of their own. Here one may advertise for and undoubtedly find a soul-mate of any nationality and either sex—or none at all—, a language teacher, a "platonic" companion mate, a good cook, a male fox terrier for breeding purposes, an E-Flat clarinet, a "dancing" partner, or what have you.

Have no fear that the "Personal" column is not a unique organization. And have no fear of its popularity! These columns in Shanghai are read more than any other containing advertising, and perhaps even news columns as well, and it is a rare get-together meeting that someone does not raise a clever quip referring to the appeals and what-not in these columns. Here is a lady, "not too young, not too old," seeking "companionship,"—a word that can be most conviently misconstrued, as it was probably meant to be; here is a foreigner seeking to learn the Shanghai dialect from an attractive Chinese girl; here is a middle-aged widow with money seeking a middle-aged man of quiet habits, "view: matrimony. Replies strictly confidential. Reply Box....."

But the potency of the columns and their appeal is not realized by those who only read them. The proof of the pudding, etcetera, —and without further explanation, let's looksee at the proof! Taking advantage of a foreign friend who confided that he inserted such an advertisement for three days in each of the two British papers here, and who gave me after much pleading the replies, we can proceed to probe some of the secrets of the column.

His ad was similar to this (it is not quoted *verbatim*, so as not to give him away):

"Refined foreigner wishes to meet cultured lady for language exchange and companionship. Reply Box....." That was all. But it brought some 20 replies! Presumably there are just as many who would have replied to an ad seeking a gentleman "companion."

And now for the results. The first was a bit frank, but here is goes exactly as received:

"Just arrived five weeks ago. Lonely. Room....., ... Hotel."

Well, frankness is one of the virtues of mankind even if the frank person is not too virtuous! Here's another one:

"Dear Sir, I love weekend trips and I am very lonely. If you will ring up Tel..... I will answear myself during office hours. Lucy."

The spelling is the original vernacular, but in that respect here is a little gem:

"Dear Gentleman: I am very pleased that You have been interested to my advertisement in the..... I could Say that Your letter is very much interested Me to, because My age very near to yours. I am 30 years old. Living for 10 years in Shanghai in family way, no spetial profesion I got, can't dance at all. no more details or particulars I should say, but I would like to meet friendship in Shanghai. If I do not disturb you please wrote to P.O. Box..... "Confidential." Yrs trly, Japanese Lady. Ukiko."

My friend, who is a doctor, thought this very interesting. Had he investigated, he might have made an important discovery! And here's quite a convenient reply:

"Dear Sir: I can offer you my companionship and also interesting and good time. I just arrived in Shanghai and have small and confortable flat. I hope that you will be quite content and satisfied. Telephone ..... and ask for Mellissa."

Here are a few more replies:

"I would like to meet you. Let me know by telephone where and when I can meet you. Call..... Pauline."

"I should be pleased if you phone ..... between 9 a.m. and noon for an appointment. I speak Shanghai dialect. Yours truly, Mrs. J. H. R."

".....Boone Road. Dear Advertiser: Will you please write me so we can make arrangements for a meeting. Yours sincerely, Miss L. C."

"Gentleman: Read your ad. Would like to offer you my companionship. I'm a young, single girl, a newcomer here, and have no friends. If interested Call..... and ask for Maguerite."

"Dear Sir: Would like to meet you. Call..... and ask for Laura."

"Dear Sir: I am a Russian lady of 34, divorced just recently, in Shanghai I am a few months only. Am of good family, well educated, speak fluently French, but my knowledge of English is poor. I would like to meet you. Phone..... after 7 p.m. Mrs. R."

"Dear freind I have red in newspaper your advartaising and I willing to meet you if it possible for you telephone to me .....Ore give ansasver please Route Vallon..... Lily."

"Dear Sir, Have read your ad. Ready to meet you anytime any place at your convenience, Hoping to hear from you soon, Mary....."

"Dear Sir: If you are really genuine in your advertisement, I am quite prepared to meet you for an appointment, if you will write to me at..... I am a lonely widow, young, and of pleasant disposition. Mrs. M."

And so on. But now let us turn to a few of the more serious replies. Three were from Chinese girls and follow:

"Dear Gentlemen: I read your ad that you wish to meet a refined lady for language exchange and companionship. I am a Straits-born Chinese and 25 years of age. If you would like an interview, kindly inform me and I shall call to see you. Hoping to receive your favorable reply, Yours truly, (Miss) F. Wing."

"The Advertiser. A Chinese girl-friend of mine wants to make the acquaintance of a respectable foreigner. If interested, please give me personal details of yourself before making an appointment. Yours truly, L. O. Wong."

"Dear Sir: Read your ad. I'm a Chinese girl, well educated, object, companionship. I would like to make your acquaintance. If you would like to know me, please write to.....and I'll give you full particulars concerning myself. Yours truly,.....Chow."

The go-between in the middle letter and the caution are both nice little touches. At the risk of boring the reader, the following are the texts of the longest replies:

"Dear Sir, I read your rather unusual advertisement in today's.....and though I am sure that you will receive a multitude of answers, I decide to join my 'application' to the rest.

"What surprises me in your advertisement, is that mention is not made with regards to age, nationality and..... I almost wrote 'salary expected.' In your edition, the advert-

isement might attract the attention of almost every lonely woman in town between 19 and 65 and from the whitest English woman to the darkest negress. And if your advertisement is a joke, may be even of the newspaper itself, there will be, anyhow, a fine collection of letters in answer to it.

"I am one of the 'lonely' set and an acquaintance with a good sport and good sort middleaged gentleman would be a pleasant thing, especially now, when the spring is in the air with its beautiful sunny days and happy feelings.

"I am French, of an age when a woman prefers not to raise this question at all, am working in an office but am desperately lonely in the evenings and on week ends. I would like very much to find a nice understanding friend and if he were tall and had a little hair left on his head, it would be a pleasant surprise.

"If in classifying your correspondence you will not immediately throw my letter into the waste paper basket, and if you will make up your mind to 'try me out" please ring me up at.....between or after office hours, and ask for,

Yours truly,
"Lonely".

"If I knew for certain that it is not a joke, I would have signed my name."

And the second letter

"Dear Advertiser:

"On reading your advertisement in today's paper, I am answering right away.

"I am practically a newcomer here, being here for only one month, after being away from here for several years. And know very few people here, and think I am in the same boat as you are in, that is, I am lonesome.

"I am a divorcee, speak the English language fluently being a graduate of a local school, although I am Russian.

"I am a light brunette, tall, love to go places and have fun. Whether I am attractive or not is for you to judge, but one thing I have, and that is youth—I am only 22, although I may look a year or two older.

"I have no relatives here, but I have one girl friend. She is a blonde, very attractive, but a little older than myself. I am only answering your ad. for the sake of companionship. If you want, you can name a place and I shall be glad to meet you. I would rather be with my girl friend as maybe gentlemen prefer blondes.

"If my letter appeals to you, please call me at..... before 9 a.m. Please be confidential about this letter, just for the sake of gossip. You can trust me implicitly. Sincerely yours,....."

And, as readers must be getting weary, here's a last reply:

"Dear Sir, I have read your advertisement in today's paper. I do not believe in describing one's self, for it might only lead to a misunderstanding. A single glance at each other will do much better than a continuous correspondence for years, don't you think so? In case you care to have for your companion an office girl, age 22, brunette, please communicate at..... Yu Yuen Road. I hope to hear from you. Yours sincerely, Miss Claudette....."

The balance of the replies not printed here are rather cryptic, give telephone numbers and suggest a "ring." Companionship, as was noted before, seems to be the *raison d'etre* of the replies; language exchange is left to the four winds!

There is another extremely interesting column in the local British papers with the heading "Educational." One advertisement in the column ran for some time and read approximately as follows "Young lady, just arrived from Paris, teaches French at all hours....." The blank space is where the address was printed in the advertisement. One American lady, wife of a well known merchant, read the advertisement, took her motorcar and drove to the address. A sprightly young cocotte opened the door, took one look at the lady, and slammed the door in her face! Maybe this example is not typical, but it serves to indicate the nature of some of these advertisements.

Many ads of such a nature are found under a column appropriately headed "Professional."

The average advertisement under the "Personal" heading is similar to the example given at the beginning of the article. Here, however, are some samples from the international "love mart" in the *Shanghai Times* for April 6:

"English speaking Chinese girl seeks female companionship. Any nationality, Please address Miss Hai, 82 Tsungming Road."

From the *Shanghai Times* of April 8:

"Dancing partner and companion, preferably Chinese lady, desired by German gentleman. Replies to Box 4225, The Shanghai Times."

From the *North China Daily News* of April 13:

"Sportslady, good swimmer, desires to meet a gentleman, who possesses a speed-boat. Box 1992, N.C.D.N."

From the *North China Daily News* of April 19:

"Cultured Frenchman desires to meet well-educated Chinese young lady, to exchange companionship. Strictly confidential. Reply Box 2242, N.C.D.N."

From the *North China Daily News* of April 25:

"Widow, Japanese lady, desires to meet refined gentleman, for platonic friendship. Replies confidential, Box 2056, N.C.D.N."

From the *Shanghai Times* of April 24:

"American, whose wife is absent on long vacation, desires to meet Shanghai lady for companionship, week-end trips. Answers confidential. Box 1816, The Shanghai Times."

Glancing at the first advertisement, the writer recalls a recent advertisement by a gentleman seeking a companion of either sex. Unfortunately, this ad could not be found despite an assiduous search, though many readers will probably also recall having read it. Reading the last advertisement, one wonders how many doubting American wives answered the advertisement just to check up on their husbands!

An American friend of mine, who had noted this ad, remarked to me: "Well, most everybody does it but why put it in the newspapers!"

Of late there have been many advertisements by foreigners seeking "companionship" with Chinese ladies. Why this is cannot be explained, unless its the depression, for in the case of my foreign friend the majority of his 20 answers were from foreign women and only three from Chinese girls.

There is another questionable avenue recently born in Shanghai which leads to so-called romance. This avenue is a class of low-class cabarets and so-called "Dancing Partner Suppliers" both in Frenchtown and the Settlement. At the latter institutions, a telephone call will bring "an attractive and beautiful young lady" for the trifling sum of $1 per hour. One such institution, the manager of which may have once visited Japan's *yoshiwaras*, displayed photographs of the "attractive and beautiful" young ladies of his establishment.

The "personal" type of advertisements also appear in the vernacular press. They are more or less of the same nature and many more such ads appear in Chinese papers. Occasionally a foreigner advertises in a Chinese paper seeking "language exchange and companionship" from a Chinese lady.

And the conclusion? 'Tis as you wish, but it might be: "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

Shanghai, April 28.

Destruction of Poppy Sprouts Ordered By Chiang Kai-shek

In a circular order, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek April 27 instructed all local athorities immediately and completely to eradicate all poppy sprouts that may have sprung up in the former opium fields from seeds carelessly left there undestroyed.

A total of more than 100 liang (ounces) of opium and 1,412 pieces of opium-smoking paraphernalia, confiscated in the capital during the months of February and March, were burnt in public in Nanking, April 22, under the supervision of the Metropolitan Opium Suppression Committee.

Following the discovery by Inspector Chung Ke-tuo of more than 30 mow of poppy in the Sansui district in midwest Shensi, the head of the Pao in charge of the district and more than 10 members of the families which planted the poppy were arrested in Sian April 22.

More than 50 important resolutions for pushing forward the anti-narcotic campaign in the province were adopted at the All-Kiangsu Opium-Suppression Conference, which closed in Chinkiang, April 21.

Drug Dealer Executed in Peiping

Ti Wen-shan, a drug dealer, who was arrested at the Chienman station in February, was shot at Tienchiao April 14. He was found with a large amount of heroin concealed in a double-bottomed suitcase.

Koo Faces Charge for Smoking Opium in Prison Cell

Koo Tsoh-hsi, Chinese theatrical promoter now fighting against a 15-year jail term for alleged instigation of the murder of Tang Chia-pang, Great World Amusement Resort manager, and involved in an alleged bribery involving jailers, is now charged with smoking opium in the detention house.

Victor Hoo Reappointed China Delegate to Anti-Narcotic Conference

The Executive Yuan April 28 re-appointed Victor Hoo, Chinese Minister to Switzerland, as China's delegate to the Conference for the limitation of manufacture of narcotic drugs and distribution to be held in Geneva shortly.

Japan to Send Delegation to Geneva

Japan will be represented at the international conference for the prevention of illicit traffic in drugs, to be convened in Geneva on June 8 for two weeks under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Arita Says China and Japan Must Join Forces; Draft Constitution to Be Published May 5

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. **Japan Is Seeking China's Recognition of Manchukuo.**
2. **Kawagoe Is Returning to Japan Before Assuming Ambassadorship.**
3. **Sino-Japanese Joint Anti-Red Pact Looms in North China.**
4. **Huge Quantities of Japanese Goods Smuggled Into Tsin-Pu Rail Zone.**
5. **Daft Constitution of China to Be Promulgated on May 5.**
6. **General Chiang Arrives in Hunan to Meet Southern Leaders ?**
7. **"Shanghai Nippo" Comments on Nanking-Canton Rapprochement.**

"China and Japan are bound by ties of blood, culture and mutual interdependence, and must join forces for a furtherance of their common prosperity and well-being," declared Hachiro Arita, the Foreign Minister, at a reception to foreign press correspondents at Tokyo April 25, reported *Reuter*. "They must join forces," he added, "even if it may seem inevitable that, from time to time, they will encounter vexing problems from the very fact of their geographical propinquity. As the two greatest nations in East Asia, we must strive to promote and perpetuate friendly and effective co-operation which will go far towards ensuring stability in this part of the world." Japan, he continued, was anxious to secure the stabilisation of East Asia, foster cordial relations between all countries, contribute to world peace and enhance the welfare of mankind. He declared that the world was being harried and harrassed by recurrent perils of war, and stated that he thought that this was due to statesmen of the world being too much absorbed in problems of establishing peace machinery. "They have paid scanty attention to consideration of the more important task of eliminating the causes tending to disturb the general peace," he stated. "The great Powers should do their best to maintain peace in those regions where they can effectively extend their stabilising influence." "It is our settled conviction," Mr. Arita continued, "that the stabilisation of East Asia constitutes an indispensable demand for the safety of our national existence. We consider it our sacred obligation to mankind to see that peace and order are preserved in these regions. "For this reason, we deem it of urgent necessity to readjust relationships between Japan, China and Soviet Russia, with Manchukuo as a link, with the view of inaugurating cordial and neighbourly relations enhancing the cause of peace." Referring to the "frequent and unfortunate frontier disputes which seemingly have given rise to many alarming rumours in Europe and the United States," Mr. Arita declared that "we have no thought of resorting to action unless others launch aggression upon us." Mr. Arita, at the conclusion of his speech, was swamped with questions, one of which was whether co-operation between China and Japan would be mutual. The Foreign Minister replied somewhat evasively, declaring that economic co-operation between the two countries "would naturally be mutual." He added that Sino-Japanese questions would be settled in the spirit of the so-called three basic principles evolved by Koki Hirota, the Premier, and in a conciliatory attitude. Japan had no intention of denouncing the Nine Power Treaty, he replied in answer to another query. In answer to other questions, he said that Japanese opinion considered that the Franco-Soviet pact of mutual assistance enabled the Soviet to concentrate large forces in the Far East. The strained relations between Soviet Russia and Japan, he added, would be greatly eased by a reduction of the Russian forces on the borders of Manchukuo. In this connexion, he stated, a certain section of Japanese opinion favoured an understanding being reached with Germany, but he categorically denied the existence of any secret treaty between Japan and Germany. Finally, he expressed doubts that Japanese were implicated in the smuggling now prevalent in North China, pointing out that smuggling was also a great problem in Fukien and Canton.

JAPAN IS SEEKING CHINA'S RECOGNITION OF MANCHUKUO

The Three-Point Programme proposed by K. Hirota, the Japanese Premier, does not require China to extend *de jure* recognition to Manchukuo, a spokesman of the Foreign Office told foreign correspondents April 24. The programme, he added, aims at the establishment of normal relations between China and Japan and the maintenance of peace and order in East Asia. "Realization of the three principles," he declared, "would, however, involve *de facto* recognition of Manchukuo by China."

Reuter quotes the spokesman as saying that the three points are the basic idea for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations. "We are not demanding the recognition of Manchukuo," he added, "but good relations between China, Japan and Manchukuo call for Chinese recognition of the new State."

To insure that Japan's "independent and positive" foreign policies shall be carried out in close contact with her fighting services, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hachiro Arita, with the approval of the Premier, Koki Hirota, has arranged to hold, every Friday, an informal conference with the Minister of War, General Count Terauchi, and the Navy Minister, Admiral Osami Nagano. The first task of these conferences will be examination of Japan's policy towards the Soviet and China. An endeavor will also be made to co-ordinate the policy of the Army which desires further development and strengthening of the North China "autonomous" regimes, and the Foreign Office, whose first preoccupation is to garner the fruit of economic co-operation between Japan, "Manchukuo" and China through early normalizatibn of relations between the three countries. . .

KAWAGOE RETURNING TO JAPAN BEFORE ASSUMING AMBASSADORSHIP

S. Kawagoe, the newly appointed Japanese Ambassador to China, has received instructions from the Japanese Foreign Office to return to Tokyo for instructions before assuming his new Office. Mr. Kawagoe will sail for Japan on May 4.

Hsu Shih-ying, new Chinese Ambassador to Japan, paid a courtesy call on Admiral Osami Nagano, Minister of the Navy, on April 25.

More than 300 Chinese textbooks, submitted for censorship by the authorities of the Chinese Middle School and the Hwachiao Tungwen School, have been ordered confiscated by the prefectural authorities on the ground that they contained anti-Japanese material reported *Domei* from Kobe April 13.

SINO-JAPANESE ANTI-RED PACT LOOMS IN NORTH CHINA

Important decisions in principle concerning Sino-Japanese relations in North China were reached by the Japanese and Chinese negotiators in Tientsin this week. The negotiations have centred chiefly round the question of a pact providing for joint military action against the Chinese Communists, whereby the Japanese would gain important new military rights in North China. There is plenty of evidence that General Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, is bargaining for the best terms possible in return for such a pact. He is believed to be ready to yield to the Japanese demands if the abolition of the East Hopei Autonomous Government of Yin Ju-keng is conceded by its Japanese protectors.

Current press reports that an agreement will be reportly signed between Chinese and Japanese authorities for a joint suppression of communist bandits in North China were denied by Col. Imai, Japanese Army representative in Tientsin, in a press interview April 24. "If the Sino-Japanese authorities are planning to sign such an agreement," Col. Imai said, "there is no necessity for keeping it a secret." The Japanese military officer paid a tribute to the Shansi authorities for their strenuous efforts in suppressing the reds in that province.

No information has been received by the Waichiaopu concerning the report that a draft agreement has been concluded between Chinese and Japanese authorities in North China for the joint suppression of communists in the North, a spokesman of the Waichiaopu stated April 28. He also denied the report that the draft agreement has been submitted to Nanking for approval.

Major-General Matsumuro, Director of the Japanese Special Service Department in Peiping, will expand his office, according to *Shun Pao* April 28.

Hwalien Agency reported on April 24 that for the development of friendly relations between the Japanese, Chinese and "Manchukuo" women, a Japan-China-"Manchukuo" Women's Friendly Association has been organized in Tungchow, with Mrs. Yin Yu-keng as President. Girl students are compelled to joint the Association.

HUGE QUANTITIES OF SMUGGLED GOODS DUMPED ALONG TSINPU RAILWAY

Large quantities of all kinds of smuggled goods, weighing over 50,000 tons, have been dumped during the last four weeks in various cities along the Tientsin-Pukow and Lunghai Railways, including Tsinan, Hsuchow, Kaifeng, Chengchow, Pengpu and other cities, according to a *Central News* report April 25. All these smuggled goods came from Tientsin. The Tientsin Customs authorities are helpless in checking the smuggling, while railway authorities were forced to ship the goods as their freight charges were duly paid. While it is as yet uncertain to what extent the dumping of the illicit goods will have on the local markets, a general drop in the price level of all commodities is alredy noted in several places during the last few weeks.

New measures for curbing the smuggling activities in North China were put into force April 27 . The Tientsin Customs and the Peiping-Liaoning, Tientsin-Pukow and the Peiping-Hankow Railway Administrations are the headquarters for the enforcement of the preventive measures. Customs stations are also being established at Tsanghsien, Changsintien, Hsiaochakow and the outskirts of Tientsin; while a secret service corps of more than 100 persons is being employed to detect smugglers.

According to *Ta Wan Pao* April 23 the following agricultural products were smuggled into Swatow during March:

Rice	...	...	...	...	6,000 bags
Bean	...	...	...	...	5,000 bags
Oil	...	...	...	...	2,000 piculs
Peanuts	...	...	...	...	2,000 piculs

Authoritative circles in Nanking denied April 22 press reports that the Central Government has promised to grant a special subsidy to the Hopei and Chahar Political Council. Besiding alloting $2,540,000 to the council monthly for military and administrative expenses, *Central News* stated the National Treasury has not made extra grant.

Another Committee to be known as the Legislation Committee has been created by order of the Hopei-Charhar Political Affairs Committee. The new Committee is composed of the following:— Teng Che-hsi, former Provincial Commissioner of Civil Affairs for Honan, Chairman; Kiang Yung, former Minister of Justice in the Peking regime, and Chang Yu-ching, Hsing Tsan-ting and Chiang Kung-liang, members. Shih Chih-chuan, former Vice-Minister of Justice and Dr. Yu Tien-hsiu, a lawyer who translated the Chinese Criminal Code, advisors.

Hangchow Tung Nan Jih Pao on April 23 reported that the Chinese authorities are now keeping a close watch over the large number of Japanese warships recently sent to China for a large-scale maneuver. Under the pretext of the holding of a naval maneuver, the Japanese warships were actually sent to China in connection with the so-called joint Sino-Japanese Anti-Red campaign.

Ta Kung Pao on April 23 reported that the Foochow authorities have discovered the existence in Fukien of a mysterious organization known as the "China Cultural League." This organization is trying to cause disturbances in the province. More than ten persons connected with these organizations have been arrested, most of them are teachers and lawyers. The authorities are investigating the case

CHINGHAI MONGOLS ARE LOYAL TO NANKING

Mongol officials as well as the rank and file in Chinghai are unswerving in their loyalty towards the Central Government, according to An-Fu-Shou, the new resident representative in Nanking of the East Wing Mongolian League of Chinghai, who arrived recently at Nanking to take up his new post.

Prince Pan, Vice-Chairman of the Suiyuan Mongolian Political Council and the other members of the Mongoliandelegation, returned to Kweihua from Taiyuan April 27. During their recent visit to Nanking, the Mongolian leader stated, they reported to the Central authorities on the establishment of the Mongolian Committee in Suiyuan and thanked them for their solicitude. At their request, the Central authorities have promised to increase the amount of initial expenses of the Mongolian Committee by $5,000 and to remit $5,000 monthly for current expenses. With regard to the construction of a building for the Committee at Ichinhwolo, the cost of which is estimated at $100,000, the Central Government will first remit $50,000 to facilitate the work.

Pao Yueh-ching, director of the Peiping Office of the Mongolian Political Council, gavea pathetic picture of the famine conditions in Inner Mongolia during a press reception in Peiping April 24. As a result of continued snowfall since last September, said Mr. Pao, about 90% of the domestic animals in Inner Mongolia have either been frozen or starved to death. Thousands of people have also died from hunger or cold. Mr. Pao said that although the Government have promised an appropriation of $40,000 towards relief purposes, this sum is far from adqeuate and he appealed to the Chinese people to contribute generously to the relief fund.

A sum of $20,000 has been remitted by the Ministry of Finance to the Tibetan authorities as a grant from the Central Government towards the cost of building the Jo-Chen Ssu (Lamasery) in Tibet. General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, has also contributed $5,000 personally. The grant was made in accordance with a resolution reached at the 251st meeting of the Executive Yuan. Jo-Chen has been Governing Official of Tibet since the death of the Dalai Lama.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION WILL BE PROMULGATED ON MAY 5 AS SCHEDULED

The Draft Constitution of the Republic of China, parts of which have been revised, will definitely be promulgated on May 5 as scheduled, the *Central News Agency* reported April 25. The revisions that were made in the Draft during the past two weeks and were approved by the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee have been referred to the Legislative Yuan. The revised clauses, some of which were made in concrete form and others in general principles, will be formally examined by a sub-Committee of eight members of the Legislative Yuan. Following their examination, the revised Draft will be submitted for approval at the weekly meeting of the Legislative Yuan on May, 1 for its promulgation on May 5.

It was learned that two important clauses in the original Draft Constitution would be striken out, Namely:

(1) The President shall exercise supreme executive power,
(2) The Constitution shall come into force on the day of promulgation.

Other revisions are as follows:

(1) The terms of office of the President, Vice-President and delegates to the National People's Congress shall be chan ged from 4 to 6 years.
(2) The terms of office of presidents of the Executive Yuan, Control Yuan, Examination Yuan, Legislative Yuan, Judicial Yuan, and members of the Legislative and Control Yuan shall be changed from 4 to 3 years.
(3) The clause that the National Peopel's Congress shall be held once every two years shall be changed to once every three years.

The clause, "The President shall exercise the supreme executive power", which forms the focus of discussions during recent constitutional conferences, has been removed from the Draft Constitution by the Draft Examination Committee of the Central Executive Committee. This was revealed to the *Central News* April 22 by Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, who heartily endorsed the omission of this clause which, he believed, would avoid the transformation of the present "Five-Power" form of government into an unilateral one. Mr. Sun's opinion is stated to have gained the support of General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan.

Asked whether members of the Legislative and Control Yuan should be directly appointed by the Central Government since they belong to the organs with governing power, Mr. Sun replied with the following question: "Why should district magistrates who also exercise governing power be elected by direct suffrage?" He informed that the legislators and censors will be elected by the People's Congress, as provided in the Draft Constitution, for otherwise the legislative and supervicory organs would be manipulated by the government. On the other hand, he continued, if the members of the both Yuan are to be elected by the People's Congress and deprived of the governing power, they would be manipulated by the congress of the people. The Draft Constitution has now made a clear definition that the two yuan will act as liaison organs between the people and the government.

It is expected that the revised draft Constitution of the Republic of China, after having undergone repeated amendments and modifications, will be passed by the Legislative Yuan at its regular meeting May 1. At the same time the Organic Law of the Prople's Congress and the Regulations governing the election of delegates to the People's Congress are also expected to be adopted by the Yuan. The three documents will be simultaneously promulgated by the National Government on May 5.

The publication of the draft constitution scheduted on May 5 will be postponed owing to the strong opposition by the Southwestern authorities, reported *Shanghai Mainichi*, April 24, The relationship between Nanking and the Southwest has been considerably aggravated, because of the failure of Nanking in in ducing Hu Han-min to come to Nanking, and of the publication of the anti-Japanese statement by General Li Tsung-jen, on April 17. Representatives have been sent by General Li to North China to confer with the local commanders in connection with the development of the anti-Chiang movement.

"SHANGHAI MAINICHI" ON THE ANTI-CHIANG MOVEMENT

Dealing with the draft of constitution, as well as the publication by General Li Tsung-jen of the anti-Japanese statement, the *Shanghai Mainichi* points out that the anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement is rising throughout the country. "Even within the framework of the Nanking Government", Says the paper, "there are some leaders taking part in the intrigue against General Chiang Kai-shek, General Chiang's regime being facing many difficulties. The convention of the National Congress will be postponed". Dwelling on the conflict between the Chiang's group and the anti-Chiang clique around the question of the power of the President. the *Mainichi* emphasizes that all measures are being taken by the Southwestern authorities to maintain the *status quo* or to undermine the regime of General Chiang Kai-shek. Attempting to ease the situation, General Chiang has approved the cancellation of that paragraph concerning the supreme power of the President of the Republic. Stressing the fact that the anti-Japanese statement of General Li Tsung-jen is actually an anti-Chiang statement, the *Mainichi* reports that the Southwestern Executive Organ has instituted the propaganda for nationalism in order to strengthen the anti-Chiang position.

NORTHEASTERN PROVINCES GIVEN MORE DELEGATES TO PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

While following the request of various quarters the Central authorities have decided to admit more than 23 delegates from the Northeastern Provinces, including Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol, to the forthcoming People's Congress scheduled for November next, the total number of delegates to the assembly will not be changed and will remain at 1,200, *Central News* reported April 25. The four Northeastern Provinces, including the

Municipality of Harbin, were originally allowed to return a total of 23 delegates to the assembly. This, however, did not satisfy the Manchurian and Jehol people. Representations were made to the authorities for more delegates, with the result that now more delegates will be allowed to attend.

REMAND ORDERED FOR SIX SUSPECTS INVOLVED IN WANG SHOOTING CASE

After a brief hearing on April 22, Judge Wu Li-heng of the Kiangsu High Court ordered the remand of the six suspects who were brought up again for trial in connection with the assassination attempt upon the life of Wang Ching-wei, last November. The court ordered the adjournment sine die pending the collection of all necessary evidences, part of which, has been forwarded to Hongkong. In the Colony four other suspects are facing trial and the Chinese authorities have officially requested their extradition but final arrangements have not yet been completed. The six suspects now standing trial in Nanking are: Chang Yu-hua, Ho Po-kwang, Liu Shu-jung, Li Hua-cheng, Hsiang Chung-li and Liu Ching-chi.

The trial of the four suspects arrested in Hongkong in connection with the attempt in November last on the life of Wang Ching-wei, then President of the Executive Yuan, was resumed at the Police Court on April 24. The suspects under trial are Yu Li-kwei (alias Li Tzu-an), Chang Chih-han, Hu Ta-hai, and Chou Shih-ping. The Crown advocate instituted three additional charges against the accused as follows:

(1) Murder of Yu-loo Tang, secretary of T. V. Soong, then Minister of Finance, at the Shanghai North Station on July 23, 1931.

(2) Attempt on the life of T. V. Soong at the above-mentioned place on the same day.

(3) Complicity in planning and organizing the attempt on Mr. Soong.

Wang Ching-wei, former president of the Executive Yuan, is still in Germany recuperating and has not yet decided when he will return to China, reported *Central News* April 28. Although his health has been improving steadily since his arrival in Germany an operation extract the bullet from his back has not yet been performed.

GENERAL CHIANG TO CONFER WITH SOUTHWESTERN LEADERS IN HUNAN

Shanghai Nippo on April 25 reported that General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, has invited Hu Han-min, Generals Chen Chi-tang and Li Tsung-jen to confer with him at a certain place in Hunan and that the Southwestern authorities have accepted the invitation. General Chiang will fly to Hunan within a few days. The possibility of the convocation of a conference will be decided by the attitude of the Southwestern authorities. The Southwestern authorities are expected to maintain their status of independence both politically and economically.

Hu Han-min, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee, has returned to Canton after a "recuperating" vacation of more than a week at Lofushan. *Central News* reported that Mr. Hu is now waiting for the return of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, who is now nursing a nose ailment in Shanghai. After Dr. Wang's return and a series of conferences Mr. Hu will fix a date for departure for Nanking.

Meanwhile great anxiety is being felt in official circles over the illness of Hsiao Fu-cheng, veteran Kuomintang leader in the Southwest, whose blood pressure has risen to 102 degrees. Mr. Hsiao is now being attended by a well-known German physician.

Shanghai Nippo on April 25 reported that More than ten mem bers of the China National Revolution League had been arrested in Fukien. Under the leadership of Generals Chen Min-shu, Tsai Ting-kai, Li Chi-sen, the league is organizing the anti-Nanking and anti-Southwestern activities in South China, especially in Fukien. One month ago, branches of the League were organized in Nantai and Sihsiang under the leadership of Ho Kung-kan and Lin Tse-fu, members of the Committee of Action, and General Oung Chao-wan, member of the Military Committee of the League. Many students and youths are taking part in the organization.

General Chiang Kwan-nai of the former 19th Route Army, who was reported to have shaved his hair and become a monk and also reported as being connected with the plot leading to the attempted assassination of Wang Ching-wei, arrived at Hongkong from Canton April 26 on his way to Europe, reported *Shun Pao*, April 28.

"SHANGHAI NIPPO" ON NANKING SOUTHWESTERN COOPERATION

Commenting on the recent visit of General Chiang Kai-shek in Yunnanfu, and the invitation extended by General Chiang to Generals Chen Chi-tang, Li Tsung-jen and Hu Han-min, the *Shanghai Mainichi* in an editorial says; "Despite the attempt of Nanking to subjugate the Southwestern authorities, the latter are not inclined to compromise with Nanking. It is necessary for Nanking to have cooperation with the Southwest, The departure of Mr. Hu for Nanking will inveitably lower the prestige of the Southwest in the eyes of Nanking. With Mr. Hu in, the Southwestern authorities will be not able to shout anti-Nanking slognas. The motives of the Nanking and the Southwestern authorities for cooperation are quite different. The Nanking authorities demand the cooperation in order to achieve the political unification of the country, while the Southwestern leaders are demanding an economic cooperation only." Dwelling on the recent decision of Nanking for the organization of the branch of the Central Bank in Canton, the Japanese daily concludes that the economic cooperation will finally lead to the political unification by the Nanking leaders. However, at present it is still difficult to say that political unification has been achieved.

GENERAL CHIANG ARRIVES IN HUNAN AFTER VISITING YUNNAN AND KWEICHOW

Continuing his investigation tour in west and central China, General Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Executive Yuan, arrived in Changsha by plane at 4 p.m. April 27 from Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow. Shortly after arrival, General Chiang recieved high officials of the provincial government in the official residence of General Ho Chien, during which he talked with the various provincial Commissioners on Hunan affairs.

Before his departure for Kweiyang from Yunnan, General Chiang Kai-shek rewarded Yunnan troops for their efforts in anti-communist work with prizes ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 to each army division.

General Lung Yun, Chairman of Yunnan and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Route Army of the Bandit-suppression Forces, has been appointed by General Chiang Kai-shek as Commander-in-Chief of the Yunnan-Kweichow Bandit-suppression Forces. By the new appointment, the Yunnan leader is empowered to direct the Central Government troops and the Kweichow and Yunnan Provincial Forces stationed in the two provinces.

Measures designed to check the Communist advance into Yunnan were discussed April 24 at a conference of military commanders called at Kunming by General Chiang Kai-shek, according to a *Domei* report from Canton. Prior to the conference, General Chiang and General Lung Yun, Chairman of Yunnan, inspected the front lines from the air. Immediately following the deliberations General Chiang issued telegraphic instructions to seven divisions of Kweichow troops, commanded by Generals Liu Hsing, Liu Chien-chu and others, to march to the succor of Yunnanese fordes, the report said. Szechuan troops, commanded by Generals Liu Wen-hui, Yang Sen, Liu Hsiang and others, are already marching southward, along the Chin Sha River, but are not expected to reach the front for some time. The report further stated that H. I. Harding, British Consul-General in Yunnanfu, and M. Baud, French Consul, called on Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Lung Yun April 24 to learn what steps were being taken to protect the lives and property of their nationals in Yunnan.

Large portions of northwestern Yunnan have been captured by Communist armies led by Ho Lung and Hsiao Keh, *Domei* reported from Canton April 25. The main Red force, according to the reports has already occupied the towns of Yenhsing, Yuanmou, Kwangtung, and is now matching strength with the Yunnanese troops, led by General Sun Tu. A Communist detachment, of about 5,000 men, has meanwhile attacked the poorly defended western sector of the province, now besieging the important town of Tali. Reinforcements, under the command of General Kung Shun-pi, were rushed to the town on April 23.

TWO SHANSI CITIES ARE CLEARED OF REDS

As the result of vigorous operations by Government forces, Chungyang and Lihsieh, two important towns in western Shansi, are now cleared of communist bandits, according to *Central News*. In recognition of their commendable efforts in suppressing the marauders, General. Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner of Shansi, has ordered a reward of $13,000 for the Shansi division under the command of General Kwan Lin-tseng, whose efforts were largely responsible for the extermination of the Reds. Hemmed in on four sides in the Shihlou region in the western part of the province not far from the Shensi border, the Reds in Shansi are now greatly handicapped by an acute shortage of ammunitions. Government troops are feverishly rushing construction work on a chain of block-houses in all districts recovered from the Communist troops, which when completed will be a bulwark against the repenetration of the Reds into the interior.

A batch of 300 "Red" captives and a consignment of booty consisting of scores of trench mortars and rifles, captured by the 25th Central Government Division at Wuchengchen, Peichuang and Sukiachuang near Sihsien, western Shansi, have been brought to Taiyuan by Major-General Kwang Lin-tseng, Commander of the Division. Up to the present, the number of "Red" captives totals more than 1,000. They are being kept at the penitentiary to undergo reformation and training.

Liu Tze-tan, a notorious bandit chieftain who was seriously wounded in western Shansi, has now been taken back to Yungnien in northern Shensi for medical treatment, reported *Central News* April 26. The remnants under the wounded Red chieftain are reported to have joined hands with those commanded by Hsu Hai-tung in western Shansi.

Using their hostages as vanguards, 800 "Reds" under Lin Piao invaded Koshan in Yungho district, western Shansi, on April 21 but were repulsed by the Shansi troops. Reinforced by a horde of 1,200, the marauders counter-attacked in three directions but were again defeated and forced to retreat. For fear of being en veloped by the Government units, the "Reds" in the neighb orhood of Yungho district have seized whatever timber they could lay hands on for the making of rafts. By this means, several hundred wounded outlaws, and military supplies, have been secretly shipped to the western bank of the Yellow River.

To hasten the conclusion of the Communist-suppression campaign by checking the retreat of the Red remnants from Shansi back to Shensi, General Yang Hu-cheng, Pacification Commissioner for Shensi, has established a provisional headquarters at Hancheng on the Shensi-Shansi border about 70 kilometers south of Yichuen With two army corps at its disposal General Yang's headquarters will concentrate its attention on enforcing a blockade along the western bank of the Yellow River and on effecting closer cooperation with the Shansi troops. Over 2,000 Reds of the 28th Communist Army are now learned to be massed in regions to the northwest of Kanchuen with the object of engaging the government troops in a contest for the control of the northern Shensi regions.

General Wu Chung-hsin, Chairman of Kweichow, arrived at Sian from Chengtu by the Eurasia airplane April 23. He will return to Kweiyang, provincial capital of Kweichow, after conferring with Shao Li-tzu, Chairman of the Shensi Provinciaal Government.

General Chang Hsueh-liang, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the North-western Bandit-suppression Forces, passed through Nanking April 24 on board the Eurasia plane from Shanghai en route to Sian, provincial capital of Shensi. General Chang's visit to Shanghai was to bid farewell to his wife who left for England to visit her children.

Eight more communist suspects were nabbed by the Tientsin police authorities April 23 as a result of a series of raids on several houses in the Chinese area. At a preliminary questioning at the police headquarters several of the nabbed usspects have confessed their connexions with the Chinese Soviet. They did not reveal, however, details of the Soviet plan in North China. The authorities are continuing their search for the red peace disturbers.

Asahi Shimbun on April 17 reported that Mao Tse-tung, Hsu Hai-tung and other leaders of the Soviet Government in China, who invaded Shansi, have attracted attention by having issued a statement on "the fomation of a united front against Japan" and circulated to various quarters. According to the paper, the Communist troops recently received instructions from the Third International at Moscow to change their tactics in China. It is reported that the Communist troops have now decided to concentrate their efforts opposing Japan's Imperialism forming the greatest menace to them and obstructing the rights and interests Japan instead of adopting the same attitude toward the Imperialists of the other Powers. It is considered possible that the change of the tactics by the Communist troops is responsible for the recent release of the foreign missionary Boshart captured in Kweichow by the Ho Lung army in 1934, following a 18-month imprisonment.

China's local administrative system is clogged and rendered indeffective because a large number of the district magistrates are either too old or physically incompetent to cope with the exacting and heavy work required of them. This is the observation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, following his recent investigation trips in several provinces. To ensure an efficient local administration young blood must be introduced into the system, and a proficiency in government principles must be made to co-ordinate with a physically fit body which is faithful to and not afraid of work, General Chiang believes.

A sweeping indictment of the inefficiency in district administration in southern Kansu has been made by Tai Huai-sheng, Control Commissioner for Kansu, Chinghai and Ninghsia provinces. Most of the magistrates, according to Mr. Tai, are perfunctory in their treatment of orders from the provincial government, and few instructions are actually carried out. As most of the districts are vast in territory, the magistrate is being assisted by a number of "Chu" or sub-district chiefs, who are mostly illiterate, and consequently are ignorant of what is known as public welfare, Mr. Tai added.

General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, does not wish to receive any personal gifts in celebration of his 50th birthday, said Dr. Oong Wen-hao, Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan, in an interview. General Chiang is of opinion, Dr. Oong continued, that his 50th year is just the time when he should utilize his accumulated experience for the service of the State. The great statesmen and soldiers of the world have often rendered signal services to their countries after the age of 50, Dr. Oong added. It is a mistake to consider oneself old and useless after 50. This error in the public mind should be rectified. It is also a reprehensible practice to spend large sums of money on birthday celebrations, and the custom should be eradicated, Dr. Oong said.

Friction Develops Over Davao Problem Between Japanese and Filipino Officials

The Manila newspapers April 16 printed reports alleging that Kiyoshi Uchiyama, Japanese Consul-General, indulged in intimidatory utterances in his talk with President Manuel Quezon, saying unless the Davao land issue is solved, grave consequences would follow. Consul-General Uchiyama has strongly denied the reports, stating that "men having common sense can hardly believe such slanderous reports." Consul-General Uchiyama specifically denied the allegation that in the course of his interview with President Manuel Quezon regarding the Davao land issue the Japanese Consul-General used the words "grave consequences," and President Quezon said: "You can't bluff me." President Quezon, travelling in the middle section of the Philippines, also denied the report, saying: "I have never made such a statement. It is a deliberate fabrication." The President's denial was printed by the *Philippine Herald* April 18.

Nippon's friendly sentiments towards the Philippines were reiterated at a luncheon given by the Japan-Philippine Society in Tokyo April 22 in honor of the visiting Filipino Legislative Mission composed of three members of the Manila National Assembly. The members of the mission are Manuel Alzate, Chairman of the Assembly's Committee on Foreign Relations; Guillermo Z. Villaueva, Chairman of the Public Instruction Committee; and Pedro Vera.

Overseas Chinese Investigators Arrive Here From Philippines

The Overseas Chinese Investigation Party from the Philippine Islands arrived in Shanghai from Manila April 27. The primary purpose of their present visit to China is to investigate industrial and educational progress in this country, on the basis of which findings the party will try to devise practical measures for the promotion of commercial and educational enterprises in the Philippines.

Formosa to Be Made Spearhead of Japan's Drive into the South Sea Area

The Japanese Government's plans for the strengthening of policy in the South Seas area were discussed by the Tokyo *Yomiuri* April 17. Among the measures contemplated are the abolition of the present South Seas Office. Formosa is to be made the base of operations for the execution of the southward advance policy and the South Seas Office is to be made a Bureau of South Seas Affairs to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Formosa. The competency of the Governor is to be expanded so as to comprise both the administrative rights over Formosa and those over the South Seas and the southern region in general. The Governor of Formosa is to be appointed from among the Army or Navy. The powers of the Governor of Formosa are to be expanded and his rank raised to the level of the Governor-General of Korea, a man of the calibre of a cabinet minister being appointed to the post.

Press reports that Mr. Hirota, Premier, intended to announce his intention of abolishing the Ministry of Overseas Affairs were the subject of a vigorous enquiry by Mr. Nagata, head of the department assertedly slated for extinction, at a Cabinet meeting in Tokyo April 24. Mr. Nagata declared that he had never been consulted regarding the step reported by the newspapers that morning. He was pacified by the Premier, who assured the embattled minister that he had no intention to abolish the department at the present time.

Peiyang Cotton Mill at Tientsin Sold to Japanese

With the conclusion of the sales agreement of the Peiyang Cotton Mill, three out of the six Chinese cotton mills in Tientsin are now under the management of the Japanese textile interests. According to well-informed circles, the sales agreement of the Peiyang Cotton Mill was signed April 24 by the Chinese management of the factory and the Japanese Yu Foong Cotton Mill. After deducting loans to Japanese interests amounting to $300,000, the Chinese management received only $120,000 for the sale of the factory.

Ta Sen Cotton Mill Finds No Buyer

Although the price of the Ta Sen Cotton Mill has been reduced from $2,000,000 to $1,300,000, no offer has been received by the management for the purchase of the factory. It is reported that the management approached the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications to take over the factory as payment of the loans to the banks, amounting to $11,000.

Cotton Improvement in Shensi Fostered by Improved Seeds

As part of its general plan for cotton improvement, the Shensi Provincial Government has so far distributed more than 5,000 catties of improved seeds for planting in southern Shensi. An education campaign is being carried out in the cotton producing districts to impress upon the farmers the good points of the new seeds.

A Word to the Japanese Militarists in Japan and China—Peoples of Both Countries Friendly

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟長泳)

THIS article is written for the special benefit of the Japanese War Office, Headquarters of General-Staffs, in Tokyo; Kwangtung Army Headquarters in Liaotung Peninsula; and Headquarters of Japanese Naval Forces in Shanghai, etc.

Dr. Hu Shih, a Chinese philosopher of international reputation, has already written two letters to the Japanese people, one of which was published in the November issue of *Japan Review* (now Economic Monthly), and the other in the *Ta Kung Pao*, Tientsin, April 12. The second letter is of particular importance. In it Dr. Hu Shih listed seven proposals as "prerequisites" for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations; they are as follows:—

(1) Cancellation of the Tanku Truce Agreement and Abolition of the Demilitarized Zone.
(2) Nullification of the Ho-Umetsu Agreement.
(3) Cancellation of the provisions of the 1901 agreement, removal of Japanese Embassy to Nanking and the withdrawal of Japanese troops stationed south of the Great Wall to Japan.
(4) Cancellation of the East Chahar Agreement of last June, and the withdrawal of "Manchukuo" troops from Chahar.
(5) Prohibition of all "autonomous movements" in North China and Fukien.
(6) Abolition of extrality.
(7) Unification of Japanese diplomacy, nullification of all agreements concluded between local authorities of China and military authorities of Japan.

Japanese "People" and Japanese "Militarists" Distinguished

I feel that Dr. Hu has made a mistake. That is, he fails to make a distinction between the Japanese people and the Japanese militarists. Although they are citizens of one Japanese Empire, they are quite different in thought, in action, in policy, and in their attitude towards the Chinese. I can say very definitely that there is *no* hatred existing between the Chinese and Japanese people; hence there could be no removal of hatred, as mentioned by Dr. Hu. The Chinese people never entertain any hatred; nor have they any illfeeling against the Japanese people. The 450,000,000 Chinese all love the Japanese people, but dislike the Japanese militarists! Indeed, the Chinese hate the Japanese militarists "into their bones." Only the Japanese militarists have indulged in militarism and aggression in China; have invaded and occupied Chinese territories, and have bombarded and killed innocent Chinese in addition to causing huge destruction of property. The Japanese militarists do so, not only in total disregard of world public opinion, but also in direct conflict with the Japanese public opinion. It is my conviction that only the Japanese militarists —and the Japanese militarists alone . . . . are the enemies of the Chinese with whom we are having difficulties, and with whom we are trying to settle our dispute either by negotiation or by arms.

No Hatred Between Chinese and Japanese Peoples

There is not only no hatred between the Chinese and Japanese peoples; there is love, mutual respect and admiration for each other's greatness in the past, and mutual "sympathies" for the other's "bad luck" in the past as well present. Dr. Hu, in his first appeal to the Japanese people, expressed his high esteem for the Japanese when he said: "The great achivements that they have gained during the past sixty years constitute not only the glory of their race, but undoubtedly a "miracle" in the history of mankind. No one can help feeling amazed and inspired when one reads the splendid history of Japan since the Meiji Restoration."

Indeed, the rise of Japan constitutes really a marvel in the human history of 20th century. By the Treaty of Kanagawa of 1854, the Island Empire was for the first time in her history opened to foreign trade. Like the Treaty of Nanking of 1842 in China, the American treaty, negotiated by Commodore Perry, was speedily followed by the signing of a similiar treaty by Admiral Stirling at Nagasaki on behalf of Great Britain in October 31, 1854. A like arrangement was made with Russia on February 7, in the next year and another with Holland on January 30, 1856. Like the many "unequal treaties" in China, these "documents" provided many special privileges for foreign nationals in Japan, such as the opening of many ports for foreign trade and residence; the principles of extrality; freedom of religious toleration, etc. These treaties assumed that Japan was an inferior race.

But by 1894, in a period of about 40 years, the Japanese had got rid of practically all "yokes" and "oppressions" of the unequal treaties. We, the Chinese, sympathize with the Japanese people for their hard struggles for equality and liberty during the last part of the 20th century; and admire the Japanese people for their patriotism, ability and the untiring efforts of their statesmen who did much in making the Island Empire, once only a small and insignificant empire in the Orient, and only the coaling station for the western steamers bound to the East, into a world power. That explains the reason why, in my discussion of the future development of the Chinese education, I always suggest a change of the curriculum to include a study of the Japanese language, Japanese history, and Japanese diplomacy, in addition to study of the Chinese language. Chinese history and Chinese foreign relations, as compulsory courses to all students in the first two collegiate years. It is not because we want to make the Chinese "slaves" of Japan—as such is the purpose for the demand of the revision of the textbooks for the use in the Chinese schools throughout China presented by the Japanese militarists—but rather, we are animated by our desire to admire the Japanese people, and to learn something from the Japanese people. Japan has proved to be a wonderful and successful "copyist" of western diplomacy, and the Chinese have certainly much to learn from them. Today, the Chinese hate the Japanese militarists, but our hatred does not in any way alienate our love for the Japanese people and our desire to learn something from them.

Japanese Themselves Opposed to Japanese Aggression in China

On the other hand, the Japanese people love the Chinese people just as much as the Chinese do, and are all sympathetic with the present "misfortunes" of the Chinese.

Today, the Japanese militarists may take whatever steps to suppress the free expression of the opinions of the Japanese people, in the form of suppressing of "dangerous thoughts" under severe penalities. But it must be pointed out that no dictator today could successfully block the mouths of the people. In his reply to Dr. Hu's appeal, Takamobus Murobushi, Editor of *Economic Monthly*, told the Chinese clearly that the Japanese sympathies are with the Chinese when he said: "On the other hand, I must inform you that since the translation of your Word to the Japanese People, appeared in the *Japan Review*, it has created a very sympathetic feeling among the intelligentsia in this country. They have accorded you unusual praise and your country unbounded sympathy." The same editor, speaking in the name of Japanese intelligentsia, has also told the Chinese that the Japanese people are opposed to the Japanese militarism, when he said: "Really Japan is not free from errors and impulses, nor from exertions contrary to what Mencius called the spirit of seeking profit through righteousness. She is not free from violations of the Japanese spirit but prone to avarice of the English type. We. too, often take these defects as having possibility of precipitating Japan into crisis. It may be considered as a golden revelation in history that no people or race can long maintain their position unless they are upright. The time has come for Japan to take heed on her own initiative, even without receiving your advice. The doomsday, so to speak, has come upon her. So long as Japan is guided by allurements, her future must be in extreme danger', we have kept on thus advising the Japanese people in the last few years."

Not only this, since the bombardment of Mukden City on the fatal night of September 18, 1931, many Chinese, including myself, have been constantly receiving letters from the Japanese people, who all express their 'unbounded sympathies" with China, and who all bitterly condemn the Japanese militarists. In my efforts to fight for the cause of Chinese nationalism and to present China's case before the world intelligentsia, it is not infrequent for me to receive letters from the readers of different nationalities, unknown to me, who not only laud my writtings, but also expressed their agreement with my views on the Sino-Japanese situation, and told me that "their sympathies are with the Chinese".

Further more I must point out that the Japanese people not only "pity" China, and "sympathize" with China, but have actually given their support in the form of cash, ammunition, etc., to the Chinese "volunteers"—or the "bandits" as the Japanese militarists used to call them—who, even up to now, are fighting against the Japanese throughout Manchuria. These Japanese are not unpatriotic. They do so, partly because they have been "dictated by their conscience"; and partly due to their opposition to the Japanese militarism in China, which has caused untold suffering to the Japanese people at home. The Japanese militarists may take whatever steps to suppress the dissemination of such alarming news, but it is now almost an open-secret that the Japanese themselves did give support to the Chinese volunteers to oppose the Japanese in Manchuria.

I feel that the above is sufficient to show that the Japanese people themselves are by no means in agreement with the Japanese militarists; and that by hatred between the Chinese and Japanese we mean the hatred between the Chinese and the Japanese "militarists" only, there being no hatred between the Chinese and Japanese people. On the contrary, the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people is well cemented, being based on mutual love, mutual understanding, and mutual admiration of each other. When a friendship is based on mutual love, mutual understanding, and mutual admiration, it is always ever lasting. So the "readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations"—a term so much used today—should

mean the readjustment of relations between the Chinese and a small portion of the Japanese people, known as the "Japanese militarists."

China's Three-Point Program No. 1

Being a people who believe in might, and being a people who devote themselves to "first conquer China, and then the world" (quoted from General Tanaka's Memorial), the Chinese people are fully aware that it is useless for the Chinese to appeal any more to the Japanese militarists, or to ask them for "mercy." To appeal to them is tantamount to "reading a deed before a cow". (前牛讀契) To ask them for mercy is tantamount to "talking with a tiger in an attempt to take down its skin from its body". (與虎謀皮). Such old Chinese proverbs are very true and applicable today. The Chinese are equally fully aware that it is equally useless to appeal to the Japanese people to urge them to extercise more restraint on their militarists; for the Japanese people, however indignant and dissatisfied with the Japanese militarists, could do nothing in this direction. So the problem before the Chinese is not: How to readjust the relations, but rather, how to fight against the Japanese militarists to preserve themselves. We must admit that it is very true that China is preparing for a war with Japan, irrespective of the consequences. The so called "readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations" represents only the "last effort" on the part of the Chinese and Japanese civil and diplomatic officials to do what they can to save the whole situation before the spark is kindled. But it must be pointed out that China is exerting her last effort for peace not without any sine qua non. Dr. Hu suggested 7 proposals as the conditions-precedent for readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations. As our learned scholar's suggestion is by no means complete I like to make a more detailed program which, curiously enough, has also "three points." So I call it "China's 3-Point Program", not coming from the mouths of Nanking officials—as such is the case with Japanese 3-point program. from Mr. Hirota, now Premier of Japan—but from the "voice" of 450,000,000 Chinese. The program is as follows:—

1.—Japan shall abandon her Continental Policy in China.

2.—Japan shall abolish Manchukuo, and return Manchuria and Jehol to China.

3.—Japan shall abolish all its "puppets" in North China, and nullify all agreements concluded between the Chinese authorities and Japanese militarists.

Only when all these "indispensable conditions" are fulfilled up by the Japanese militarists, will the readjustment of the relations begin. The following is another 3-Point Program—No. 2.—to guide the Sino-Japanese further discussion:—

China's "Three-Point Program"—No. 2

1. China and Japan shall work for "economic co-operation" based on the principles of equality and reciprocity.
2. China and Japan shall conclude a Non-Aggression Pact, and sign a Treaty of Perpetual Friendship.
3. China and Japan shall settle all outstanding problems in the "Spirit of the Nine Power Treaty."

Let it be pointed out that the two programs must come in their numerical order. That is, Program No. 1. must come first, and Program No. 2. come next.

Such is the sine qua non for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations between the Chinese and Japanese militarists. Such is the "true voice" of 450,000,000 people. The Chinese people are sure that the Japanese people as well as all international-minded people over the world agree with China's 3-Point Programs. The only people who may dissent are the Japanese militarists.

The present student movement in Peiping, which takes place at the doors of the Japanese barricades; and the continuous resistance which the Chinese "volunteers" have put up throughout Manchuria, should be another warning to the Japanese militarists that China of today is not China of 1894; that the 450,000,000 Chinese are no less patriotic than the Islanders; that Chinese patience is now being exhausted; and that the Chinese are waiting for a proper moment to take up arms to decide the dispute with the Japanese militarists on the battelfields. So Dr. Hu said: ". . . . Should this nation with a population of four million be forced into a corner whence there is no way out, should she be subjected to such compulsion that she could no longer remain patient—when such a time arrived—she would care for nothing, fight with jaws set, in the manner of a beast at bay, and let all the centers of industry and commerce, and the centers of culture and education be razed to the ground by aerial bombardment, by cross-fire of heavy artillery—by the warfare of the 20th century." If the "brain" of the Japanese militarists could kill all 450,000,000 Chinese, let them go on with their aggression in China. If they could not, it is useless for them to invade and occupy one Chinese territory today, and the others tomorrow; for such will not lead to final success, but will only intensify the Chinese ill-feeling and hatred, which are sure to burn into flame and lead to another war between the two people. It is not the promises from Nanking, nor any local authorities in North China, that will validate any agreement involving the loss of Chinese territories and other sovereign rights, but it is the promises from 450,000,000 Chinese which the Japanese militarists should seek. If the Japanese militarists could obtain such approval from the Chinese people let them present more demands; otherwise, all their efforts are destined to be in vain at the end.

The Japanese militarists must be aware that it is not the "Spirit of Mukden" (non-resistance) but it is the "Spirit of Shanghai" (stiff resistance) that is prevailing in China today. It is the "Spirit of Adowa" which enabled the Abyssinians to carry on war against the Italians for already 8 months. It is the "Spirit of the Middle Kingdom"—"to live or to die with the city", "to prefer to cut off heads rather than to surrender"—that will mobilize the Chinese to put up a fight to against the invaders irrespective of consequences. It is not fighting weapons alone that will decide the battles but rather it is the "justification" to go to war to oppose one "militarized nation" on behalf of the civilized world, which is receiving support —physicial as well as moral—from the whole world, that will decide the battle. It is not the armed reenforcements that are the best re-enforcements that will help the battle; but rather, it is the reenforcement of "public opinion" that will save one and will cause the other to meet its "Waterloo" at the end. History will witness that the Island Empire, which was so wonderfully built up in a comparatively short period, is on the way to deterioration, not by foreign conquerors but by the Japanese militarists themselves. So my last word is: Dont think that China is an easy-going man. Don't think that Japan will win any more "cheap" victories. Don't think that Japan will win at last!

Republicans Issue Pamphlet Accusing Roosevelt of Terrorism

The Republican Congressional Committee, which directs the campaign for election of G.O.P. members to the House of Representatives, Apr. 23 issued a pamphlet entitled "Roosevelt Terrorism," in which the Administration was accused of suppressing constitutional guarantees. Free speech in the United States, the Committee declared, has been penalized and the right of a free press attacked.

Independence Urged for Puerto Rico

A detailed formula for granting Puerto Rico its complete independence during 1937 was submitted to Congress Apr. 24 in the form of a bill by Senator Millard E. Tydings, chairman of the Territorial Commission. According to the plan, Puerto Rico, an American dependency since the Treaty of Paris in 1898, would be given back her freedom through a popular referendum, to take place next year.

Governor Landon Is Urged to Repudiate Hearst

An appeal to the Governor of Kansas, Alf M. Landon to repudiate the support of his presidential candidacy by William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, was made April 22. Senator Minton, Indiana, declared that, "unless Mr. Landon gives the hook to Hearst, he will wake up with some political lilies in his hands."

American Students Declare Strike in Cause of Peace

More than 500,000 students in 400 colleges and high schools all over the United States went on strike for one hour Apr. 22 as a demonstration against war. Students in several other countries, including France, Belgium, Spain, Puerto Rico and China were reported to have joined in the gesture, sponsored by liberal and radical student organizations.

San Francisco Port Again Open—Strike Is Settled, But Union Men Squabble

The port of San Francisco was re-opened April 22, ending eight days of paralysis occasioned by the disruption of relations between the Waterfront Employers Association and the International Longshoremen's Associaton. The settlement leaves the union members without an excuse for sporadic walkouts in the future as they have done several times in the past.

Meanwhile, evidence of conflict within the longshoremen's union, between conservative and radical elements, increased.

A grand jury in San Francisco, April 23, voted criminal libel indictments against Earl King and A. M. Murphy, leftwing members of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific. The decision was based upon King's accusations that Ivan Hunter, Chicago secretary of the International Seamen's Union, engineered a plot to assassinate King and other coast leaders of the union.

Former Shanghai Doctor Arrested in San Francisco on Illegal Operation Charge

Dr. Eric Wilson, formerly of Shanghai and Los Angeles, was arrested in San Francisco April 24 on charges of conspiracy to perform illegal operations. It is alleged that a "ring" of doctors which is engaged in illegal practices, bought out the practice of Dr. Wilson, who subsequently quarrelled with his successors over finances. The arrest of Dr. Wilson, it was indicated, was part of the revenge plot of racketeers. The business of the ring, it was estimated, exceeded $50,000 monthly. The operators preyed mostly on unmarried women of the poorer classes, with the operations being performed with make-shift surgery by physicians who were masked to conceal their identity. The offices and "hospitals" of the racketeers were in back streets of various cities.

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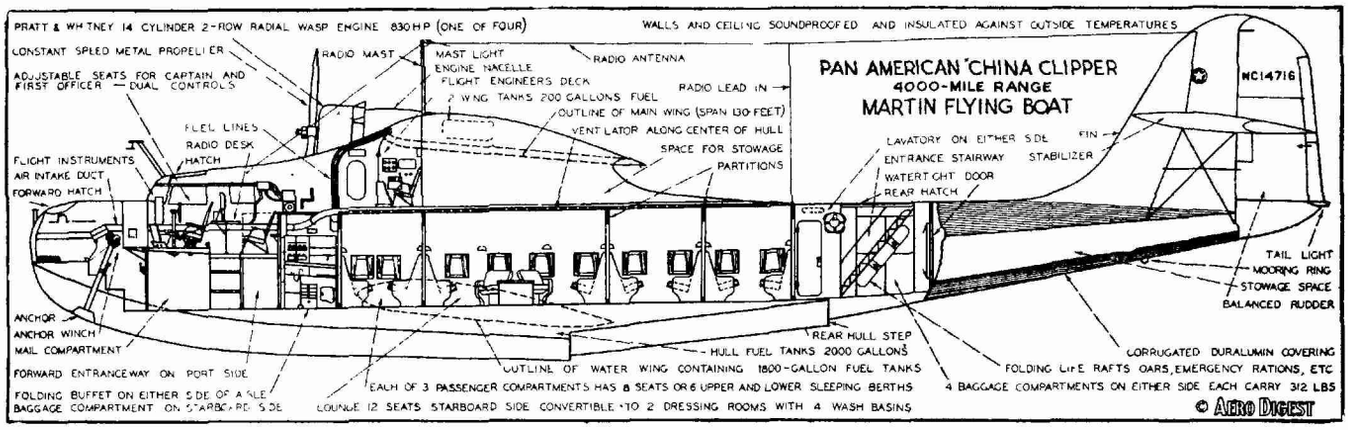
PRATT & WHITNEY 14 CYLINDER 2-ROW RADIAL WASP ENGINE 830 H.P. (ONE OF FOUR)
CONSTANT SPEED METAL PROPELLER
ADJUSTABLE SEATS FOR CAPTAIN AND FIRST OFFICER — DUAL CONTROLS
FUEL LINES
RADIO DESK
HATCH
FLIGHT INSTRUMENTS
AIR INTAKE DUCT
FORWARD HATCH
ANCHOR
ANCHOR WINCH
MAIL COMPARTMENT
FORWARD ENTRANCEWAY ON PORT SIDE
FOLDING BUFFET ON EITHER SIDE OF AISLE
BAGGAGE COMPARTMENT ON STARBOARD SIDE
RADIO MAST
MAST LIGHT
ENGINE NACELLE
FLIGHT ENGINEERS DECK
2 WING TANKS 200 GALLONS FUEL
RADIO ANTENNA
RADIO LEAD IN
OUTLINE OF MAIN WING (SPAN 130 FEET)
VENTILATOR ALONG CENTER OF HULL
SPACE FOR STOWAGE
PARTITIONS
WALLS AND CEILING SOUNDPROOFED AND INSULATED AGAINST OUTSIDE TEMPERATURES
PAN AMERICAN CHINA CLIPPER
4000-MILE RANGE
MARTIN FLYING BOAT
NC14716
LAVATORY ON EITHER SIDE
ENTRANCE STAIRWAY
WATERTIGHT DOOR
REAR HATCH
FIN
STABILIZER
TAIL LIGHT
MOORING RING
STOWAGE SPACE
BALANCED RUDDER
REAR HULL STEP
HULL FUEL TANKS 2000 GALLONS
CORRUGATED DURALUMIN COVERING
OUTLINE OF WATER WING CONTAINING 1800-GALLON FUEL TANKS
FOLDING LIFE RAFTS OARS, EMERGENCY RATIONS, ETC
EACH OF 3 PASSENGER COMPARTMENTS HAS 8 SEATS OR 6 UPPER AND LOWER SLEEPING BERTHS
4 BAGGAGE COMPARTMENTS ON EITHER SIDE EACH CARRY 312 LBS
LOUNGE 12 SEATS STARBOARD SIDE CONVERTIBLE TO 2 DRESSING ROOMS WITH 4 WASH BASINS
© AERO DIGEST

The above illustration shows in outline the equipment of the Pan American Airways plane, "China Clipper."

Commandant of Shanghai British Volunteer Air Corps Urges "Preparedness"

The fourth annual dinner of the Air Defence Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Co. held April 24 was marked by several pointed speeches. Col. F. R. W. Graham, Commandant of the Corps, stated that it was necessary for the S.V.C. to come out more in the open in order to show its force and prevent a recurrence of any trouble. Captain V. J. B. Holland, O. C. Air Defence Company, said they had been somewhat hampered during the year owing to the re-organization that had to take place, but the Air Defence was now well on the way to becoming a really important support Company to "A" Battalion. He felt that the young Britons in Shanghai should realize more their civic responsibilities and make a determined effort to become efficient enough to carry on in the place of the older members.

Col. Graham commented that the world appeared to be getting into rather a mess at the moment, a mess that would have its reactions in Shanghai, and he felt that the Corps should be ready for the time if it came.

Ministry of Railways to Use Funds for Purchase of Airplanes

Kuo Min says that a sum of more than $810,000 hitherto allocated by the Ministry of Railways for rewards to its staff, will be donated towards the purchase of airplanes for the Government on the occasion of General Chiang Kai-shek's 50th birthday.

Hangchow Holds Air Defence Maneuvers—Foochow Next

The second Air Defence Maneuvers were staged at Hangchow on the night of April 25 when the entire police force of the city together with the boy scouts and girl guides, at the signal of the approach of "enemy" airplanes, were mobilized to regulate communications and lights, and direct the inhabitants to safety zones.

An Air Defence Maneuver will be staged in Foochow during May by the Fukien Provincial Government. Both the Central Authorities and the Pacification Headquarters at Changchow have promised to send airplanes to participate.

Protest Against Japanese Use of Nanyuan Airfield Hangar

Advices from Peiping April 22 stated that the Japanese military authorities have been using the hangar at the Nanyuan airdrome to accomodate Japanese planes without the permission of the Chinese authorities.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council decided to lodge a protest with the Japanese authorities against said illegal activities.

China's "Lindbergh" Returning to China from Italy

Captain Sun Tung-kang, the German-trained aviator who earned the title of "China's Lindbergh" by completing a leisurely solo flight from Berlin to China in 1933, and who went to Italy for advanced study in aeronautics in 1934, sailed from Rome on his return to China on April 27. He is due in Shanghai on May 21 aboard the s.s. *Victoria*.

Eurasia Arranges with Railways for Joint Land and Air Through Traffic

Provision is made for land and air through traffic to be inaugurated immediately as the result of an agreement between the Eurasia Aviation Corporation and the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Ningpo Railway. Nanking and Shanghai, according to the agreement, will be the two main junction stations. On the part of the railway, the following stations will be included in the through traffic service: Shanghai, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Kiahing, and Hangchow. On the part of the Eurasia Company, the following stations will be included in the service: Shanghai, Nanking, Chengchow, Sian, Chengtu, Kunming, Peiping, Lanchow, Ninghsia, and Paotaou. For the time being, through traffic service will apply only to first-class railway passengers.

American Adviser to Tibetan Lama Says Air Line to Lhasa Will Be Opened—Denial from Nanking

Shanghai may soon be linked by air with the Forbidden City of Lhasa, according to a statement made in an interview by Gordon B. Enders, American author and foreign adviser to the Tibetan Grand Lama in New York, April 22. Mr. Enders is in the United States in connection with the project for the opening of an airline between Shanghai and Lhasa. New York advices stated that he would select the type of plane best adapted for the proposed air service, which will be mainly one of freight, the outgoing cargo consisting of gold dust from the monastery treasuries in the Kokonor district. Advices from Nanking during the week intimated that Mr. Enders was not authorized to act for the Grand Lama and that no such air project is contemplated.

Two Canton Army Aviators Killed in Crash

Assistant Squadron-Leader Chang Chien and Pilot Min Hsien-tuan, of the Canton Air Force stationed at Shiukuan, were killed in a crash near Shiukuan, in Northern Kwangtung, April 22.

Sikorsky Sets New Records in U. S.

The Sikorsky amphibian S-43 April 25 established two new world records, ascending to an altitude of 20,000 feet, first with a pay load of 1,000 and later with 2,000 kilograms.

Aged Japanese Minister to Blaze New Air Trails

Keikichi Tanomogi, Japanese Minister of Communications, 69 years of age, amazed his colleagues in the Cabinet April 24 by revealing his intention to fly to the South Seas Islands, Java and Siam as soon as the weary parliamentarians adjourn the 69th extraordinary session of the Diet, at the end of May.

German Professor to Teach Aerial Surveying at Tungchi University

Professor E. Feyer is scheduled to leave Germany for Shanghai on May 8 to take charge of the new institute for aerial survey at Tungchi University near Shanghai. Germany is supplying the entire equipment for the institute.

Chiang Orders 12 Additional Planes to Fight Yunnan Reds

General Chiang Kai-shek has ordered an additional squadron of 12 bombing planes for Yunnan to check the Red advance.

Nanking Orders Shanghai Stations to Re-Broadcast Government Program

The National Government last week issued an order to all radio stations in Shanghai, foreign and Chinese, to devote themselves during the hours of eight and nine o'clock every evening of the week except Sunday to re-broadcasting the program of the Central Broadcasting Association at Nanking. Most of the private stations in Shanghai like those in the United States, are maintained for profit, and have contracts with various concerns for advertising their products—which advertising is done between musical programs. The Shanghai stations at first, generally speaking, complied with the request, although later most of the foreign stations have remained silent entirely during the prescribed hour. One foreign station continued its advertising and musical program as usual. Responding to protests from the Shanghai stations that the Nanking Government had selected the most valuable hour of the day, the Government later changed the hours from 8.30 to 9.30. The point involved is whether the power of the Government to issue licenses includes the power to force the owners of private stations to be dictated to as to programs that they are to furnish. It is quite a possibility that in the end one or more of the Shanghai foreign stations will not comply with the order from Nanking. The next step from Nanking would, naturally be, for it to place interference in the air. Should the private owner retaliate by counter interference—with modern apparatus it is in the power of one station to spoil the reception by all other stations—the matter would have to be thrashed out, under existing extaterritorial conditions, in the court or courts having jurisdiction over the recalcitrant.

Rural Cooperatives in Hupeh Increase Their Usefulness

BY THE REVIEW'S HANKOW CORRESPONDENT

RURAL cooperatives in Hupeh have been blossoming like the rose ever since the government headquarters in Nanchang under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek in May 1934 promulgated the regulations regarding such enterprises. By the end of November 1935 the cooperatives had grown to 1868 individual societies, with a combined membership of 89,659. Besides these there were in preparation a total of 1637 societies with a total of 88,620 members. The amount of the loans granted through the regular cooperatives has already reached the neat sum of $1,016,051, while the preparatory cooperatives have loaned $546,526, to date (November 1935). Of the regular cooperatives 1355 are Credit cooperatives, 513 Utility cooperatives, 1 cooperative market. Thirty-six districts have the good fortune of having cooperatives organized in their midst.

Utility Cooperatives

Agricultural implements for public use among the members of the cooperatives have been of tremendous benefit to the farmers. Improved methods of agriculture, poultry raising, animal husbandry, truck gardening, silk-worm culture, filaturing, spinning, weaving, etc., were made available for huge sections of the districts where the cooperatives have been organized. Classes for illiterates, wholesome athletics, instruction of the youth in the principles of the New Life Movement, as well as in music, boxing, these and many other subjects, are offered by the leaders of the cooperative movement.

Credit Cooperatives

Short-term loans secured by farm mortgages are made available to members. The size of the loan depends on the confidence of the cooperative in the individual farmer and his ability. The practice of saving is being encouraged by the societies.

Cooperative Markets

In order to improve sale of farm produce the rural "warehousing system" was introduced. The sales were upon information furnished by the cooperatives. Better transportation facilities are urged by all cooperatives as a means of getting the farm produce to market as quickly and cheaply as possible.

Consumption Cooperatives

Consumption cooperatives are being planned in Hupeh province, in order to supply the commodities required by the farmers. When the business has developed a little more the plan is to begin opening up stores in the villages and to run them on the cooperative basis.

New Branches of Work in Ten Districts

The various cooperatives in the following ten districts in Hupeh have been flourishing this past year and have inaugurated many new lines, such as, fish raising, tree planting, dike repairing, road building, supplying of salt and kerosene, birthday savings, marketing of cotton, hemp, etc. The ten districts are: Hsishui, Yunming, Yincheng, Hsiuhsien, Hsienling, Hsiaokan, Anlu, Chiayu, Tsaoyang, and Huangkang.

Urgent Needs of the Cooperatives

At the present time the cooperatives are in need of "a provincial cooperative treasury to stabilize financial independence." Moreover, staffs and personnel have to be trained to keep up with the rapid increase of cooperative societies.

Admiral Murfin Entertained by Americans in Hankow

Admiral O. G. Murfin, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, together with his wife and daughter, arrived in Hankow, April 24, on the U.S.S. Isabel. Rear Admiral W. H. Allen entertained them at a tiffin on board the U.S.S. Luzon the same day they arrived in port. On the 25th the Admiral was guest of honor at the American Consulate, at a tiffin given by the Consul General, P. R. Josselyn. In the evening the American Chamber of Commerce were hosts at a tea held in the honor of the Admiral and his wife and daughter at the Hankow Race Club. Admiral and Mrs. Murfin left by plane for Chungking on Monday, April 27.

New Electric Power Plant for Hankow

An order has recently been placed by the Hankow Light and Power Co., who supply electricity to the S.A.D. No. 3 (ex-British Concession), the S.A.D. No. 2 (ex-Russian Concession), and the French Concession, for a 1,250 KW Steam Turbine Generator set. Against stiff competition, Arnhold & Co. got the contract and the machinery will be built by the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Manchester, England. The new plant is expected to be ready for use by the end of this year.

Lighting Strike in Egg Factory

Destruction following in the wake of a strike at the Belgian Egg Factory (Societe Anonyme Pour l'Industrie des Oeufs) in the afternoon of April 22, caused a damage estimated at from $3,000 to $4,000 in the candling and egg breaking departments.

The cause of the strike was the malcontent of a disgruntled worker, a vociferous Chinese woman, who refused to obey the officials when called to order. Instead she kept on speaking in loud words while working, contrary to the rules agreed upon by the employes and the manager of the Egg Factory. The woman worker took no heed of the warning and eventually she was paid off and dismissed. Then the storm broke. The factory hands in the candling and egg breaking departments went out on a sympathy strike, breaking equipment on their way out.

The strikers have now agreed to go back to work as the company had not violated the written agreement between Egg Factories and the Union.

Hankow, April 27, 1936.

Frank L. Hough, Liquidator of Raven Institutions, Dies Suddenly in Philadelphia

The death occurred in the U. of P. hospital in Philadelphia April 27 from a heart attack of Frank L. Hough, managing director of the R.C.A. Victor Company of China and liquidator of the defunct Raven insituations. Mr. Hough departed from Shanghai April 9 on a business trip to the R.C.A. factories at Camden, New Jersey, and was taken ill in Philadelphia, which is his home, almost immediately on his arrival.

The U. S. Court ofr China adjourned for a day out of respect for the memory of Mr. Hough, on motion of Dr. George Sellett. Judge Helmick remarked, "The suggestion is well taken. Mr. Hough was an exemplary public servant, a splendid citizen and a faithful officer of this Court."

The A.O.B.C. liquidator would have been 51 years old next Monday. He had been in Shanghai a little over three years and had a wide cricle of friends here. He was a member of the American Club, the Shanghai Club and the French Club, and was specially interested in sports.

Until the appointment of another liquidator to succeed the late Mr. Hough, Dr. Sellett will continue to remain in charge of the affairs of the defunct American-Oriental Banking Corporation and allied institutions of the Raven Group.

St. Luke's Hospital Lost Three-Quarter Million by Raven Debacle

Listing the failure of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation as a great blow to its finances, the 1935 report of St. Luke's Hospital issued April 28 disclosed that the proposed new hospital, laboratory and nurses training school building will be postponed indefinitely. The hospital also ended the year with a $6,000 deficit, due to the general depression in Shanghai and the influx of destitute patients from flood areas.

On the money lost due to the bank failure, the report said: "Practically the whole of our new building fund was deposited in the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, the Raven Trust Company or loaned to the Asia Realty Company. In round figures we had in these institutions approximately $727,000. It seems that the best we can hope for is to recover about 60 per cent and most of this from what was in the Asia Realty Company."

U. S. Court officials stated this week that neither Frank J. Raven nor J. Warner Brown, now serving sentences at McNeill's Island for fraud in connection with the affairs of the Oriental Finance Corporation, have taken any steps to perfect an appeal, the time limit on which expires next week.

Keemun Tea Monopoly Is Protested by Shanghai Merchants

Advices from Nanking state that a satisfactory settlement of the dispute between the Shanghai tea merchants and the Anhwei Provincial Government over the Keemun tea monopoly is expected to be reached very soon.

The Ministry of Industries is understood to have referred the petition of the Shanghai tea merchants to the Anhwei Provincial Government for consideration. Following the suspension of business and financial transactions of fourteen big Chinese tea hongs, as a protest against the monopoly of the Keemun tea trade instituted by the Anhui Provincial Government, the Shanghai merchants last week despatched a telegram to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, asking for relief.

A message from Wuhu stated that already over $1,600,000 have been extended to the tea producers in Keemun, Beteh and Fuliang, the three best red tea producing districts in Anhwei, by government co-operatives. The harvest this year is expected to be very good and suffice to make 60,000 boxes of best quality tea for export. More than 200 tea merchants have already registered themselves with the Keemun Tea Control Committee.

China to Have Seat on League of Nations Council

China is likely to be elected to a seat on the Council of the League of Nations in September. The Committee of the Composition of the Council has, it is understood, decided in principle that China's claim to a seat is justified in a report presented to the Council by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood (Great Britain).

Japan: A Clinical Note

BY BARBARA WERTHEIM

(Foreign Affairs for April, 1936)

EVER since the Manchurian incident, Japanese foreign policy has been reaping the world's condemnation. Unlike an individual, a nation cannot admit itself in error; so Japan's only answer has been to tell herself that her judges are wrong and she is right. To strengthen this contention she has built up the belief that she acts from the purest motives which her fellow nations willfully misunderstand. The more they disapprove, the more adamant grows Japan's conviction that she is right.

This conviction of righteousness, and its corollary, the feeling of being misunderstood, finds daily expression in the speech and press of the country. An example is the following passage from an editorial on the Ethiopian conflict: "There must be some reasons that justify Italy in attempting to solve the Ethiopian situation by force, but Premier Mussolini seems to have been misunderstood by the other Powers . . . . Our country went through bitter experiences as a result of such misunderstanding at the time of the Manchurian Incident . . . . The world attributed that Incident to the Japanese military and denounced it harshly. This was the outcome of lack of correct knowledge about the situation on the part of the other Powers."[1]

Not only are other nations delinquent in understanding. The next most frequent charge made against them by the Japanese is that they fail to show sincerity. An instance is the stand Japan takes concerning her refusal to sign a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union. She justifies her position by carrying the attack into the enemy camp. "The Soviet Union is laboring under a mistaken notion about Japan", says an Army spokesman. "If they really want peace in the Far East they should show us the sincerity of their intentions . . . . before seeking to conclude a non-aggression pact with this country."[2]

Injured innocence is an attitude which Japan frequently assumes in answer to foreign disapproval. Last summer when the League Council adopted a resolution condemning Germany's denunciation of the Versailles Treaty, the Soviet delegate suggested that a similar resolution might be applied to the Far East. A Japanese editorial on the subject stated: "It is clear that the Soviet representative had Japan in mind," and then asked blandly, "Has Japan done anything in contravention of international treaties?"[3] Needless to note, the editorial made no mention of the Nine-Power Treaty. Again, Japan points with fine indignation at one of her foreign critics who, during the Manchurian Incident "went so far as to charge Japan with occupying Chinese territory?"[4]

With its implied horror at the accusation of having occupied Chinese territory, as if it were an act of which Japan had never dreamed, a statement like the above seems to foreign readers incredible. In real bewilderment the foreigner asks himself what purpose the Japanese believe could be served by such obvious pretense. The only answer is that to the Japanese it is not a pretense. So completely divorced is the Japanese mental process from the Occidental, so devoid of what Westerners call logic, that the Japanese are able to make statements, knowing they present a false picture yet sincerely believing them. How this is accomplished it is impossible for a foreigner to understand, much less attempt to explain. That appearances mean more than reality to the Japanese mind is the only clue the writer can provide. A fact as such means little to a Japanese; should he be forced to face certain unacceptable facts he will cut them dead, just as we might cut an unwelcome acquaintance on the street.

Responsible for this attitude is the conception of "face." Everyone has heard of the importance of face to the Oriental, but unless one has lived in the Orient one cannot realize just how vital a part it plays; how it enters into every word, thought, and act of existence. The appearance put upon an act, and not the act itself, gives or causes loss of face. To draw an example from ordinary life, a Japanese taxi-driver will never ask the way to an address he does not know, although he knows he is lost and you know he is lost. He prefers to cruise around helplessly for hours, using up gasoline and time at his own expense (for in Japan the fare is a flat rate and not by meter), simply for the sake of preserving the appearance of knowledge, thereby saving his face.

It is the ability to disregard facts without feeling any sense of inconsistency which allows them to make statements like the following, apropos of Japan's imminent departure from the League of Nations: "Japan has been a constant supporter of the League and her membership in it has been a powerful factor in maintaining peace in the Far East and on the Pacific."[5] It is not hypocrisy, certainly not deliberate hypocrisy, which is responsible for so strange a remark, any more than it is hypocrisy that allows a devout religious mind to believe in miracles or a child to believe in fairy tales.

Because their mental processes are not alike, Japan and the West find diplomatic intercourse a difficult matter; and what augments the difficulty is the fact that, from the foreign point of view, the Japanese have no understanding of the word "negotiate." Negotiation between two Western states is the mutual attempt to approach common ground. Its essence is compromise. But the concept of compromise is quite foreign to the Japanese. To them, diplomatic negotiation means the effort of each national representative to put over his own plan intact, the end in view being that one shall win and the others shall lose. The Naval Conference this year has been an illustration of Japan's attitude. Arriving at London with a fixed determination to obtain parity or nothing, the Japanese were not prepared to yield a single ton, regardless of what was proposed. So inflexible were their minds that they finally withdrew, having contributed nothing to the Conference and having gained nothing for themselves. The following passage from a pamphlet issued by the Navy shows how the Japanese miss the purpose of international negotiation. "Victory," it says, "is dependent on relative strength, and there is no better way to assure relative strength than to obtain absolute superiority."[6] So irrefutable is the statement that it defies comment, but it helps to reveal how little understanding of the principle of compromise there is in the Japanese mind.

More fundamentally troublesome to Japan's foreign relations than the disability or disinclination to use Occidental tactics in the practice of diplomacy, is the combination of an inferiority and a persecution complex which she feels vis-a-vis the West. The original cause lies in the fact that, at the time the white man first set foot in the Orient, he was able to assume and hold a superior attitude the attitude of teacher to pupil, of governor to subject. Though in Japan this unjustified relationship no longer exists, traces of its influence will not be obliterated for a long time. Sixty years ago the Japanese made up their minds that the only way to end an unequal association would be to adapt to themselves the civilization of the West. They have succeeded, but at the cost of part of their own integrity. For now the Japanese live under a system not their own; it is one which they have copied. They have become imitators, and an imitator can never feel himself the equal of an originator.

Although well concealed behind an aggressive front, the sense of inequality is always present to make Japan suspect a slight or threat in every act of her neighbors. She is, for instance, extremely sensitive to any possible slur on her position as a major power. With that in mind one realizes that her demand for naval parity is due less to strategical reasons than to a desire to have her status as a major power vindicated before the whole world.

Where her sensitivity is even more acute is in the realm of racial prejudice. Apropos of anti-Japanese activities in the United States, a Tokyo newspaper says: "A contributing factor to this agitation is racial. We, who take pride in the fact that we are one of the three greatest nations in the world, and comparable in any way with any foreign country, cannot tolerate the slight put upon us by the Americans".[7]

Although Japan's racial sensitivity has undoubtedly received provocation from without, especially from the United States, her quickness to see a threat in every act of her fellow nations is born of an inherent feeling of insecurity. This in turn generates a persecution complex which finds expression in Japan's shrill cries of "Danger!" each time one of her neighbors makes a move. For example, American naval maneuvers in the western Pacific last summer were denounced as being actuated by the desire "to dominate over"[8] Japan, and an announcement of the proposed trans-Pacific air route was described as "exposing to the whole world the United States' aggressive plans against the Far East."[9] And that perennial irritant, the naval ratio system, calls forth this characteristic comment: "It passes the understanding of the Japanese that the equality proposal, so fair and just, should have failed to find the support of Great Britain and the United States, except on the theory that the Anglo-Saxon races are bent on arresting the advance of the Yamato race."[10]

In these conditions the relations between Japan and the West will continue to present most difficult problems of diplomacy.

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1 *From the Jiji, July 10, 1935. (This and subsequent quotations are taken from the Japan Advertiser's daily translations of editorials appearing in the vernacular press. The sources given, however, refer to the Japanese paper in which the particular passage was originally printed.)*

2 *Major-General Itagaki, Assistant Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army, quoted by Rengo News Agency in the Japan Advertiser, April 24, 1935.*

3 *Miyako, April 20, 1935.*

4 *Gaiko Jiho (Revue Diplomatique), August, 1935.*

5 *Jiji, January 5, 1935.*

6 *Translation of the pamphlet printed by the Japan Advertiser, May 28th, 1935.*

7 *Miyako, February 19, 1935.*

8 *ibid. May 1, 1935.*

9 *Nichi Nichi, April 26, 1935.*

10 *Kokumin Domei, February 13, 1935.*

National Szechuen University Library

BY CHIH-BER KWEI, PH. D. (桂質柏)

Director, National Szechuen University Library, Chengtu.

In connection with the movement for the rebirth of China, Szechuen, particulary Chengtu, has become the Angora of China. This should be the case, not without any reason. Bounded north by Kansu and Shensi, east by Hupeh and Hunan, south by Kweichow and Yunnan, west and northwest by Tibet and Kokonor, the Province of Szechuen is not only the largest of the China Proper, but also the richest in population. While the literary name should be *Shu*, it is known in Chinese as "Four Streams," referring to the four rivers—*Kialing*, *Min*, *Chin sha* and *Tob*—which run from north to south into the Yangtse River, and comprising a territory of 218,533 square miles, being almost as large as France, and even exceeding Sweden in superficies. The provincial capital, Chengtu, or "Perfect Capital," has been celebrated from the earliest days for its riches, populousness and cultural activities. Marco Polo, the noted Venetian traveller of the 13th century, called it "Sindafu." For several hundred of years, it has been the seat of learning and of the Chinese civil examinations.

The history of the National Szechuen University can be traced to the latter part of the Manchu dynasty, when Viceroy Chang Chih-tung (1835-1909), a patron of Chinese learning and a promoter of Chinese cultural activities, established the *Cheng ku hsueh tang*—a school teaching modern subjects at Chengtu. Upon the inauguration of the Republic, the institution has undergone a series of changes and amalgamations, such as the Chengtu Normal College, Chengtu University, and so forth; since 1931, it is called the present name.

The library of the University consists of all the books, formerly possessed by the various constituents, and is now located in the "Imperial City," which has been the palace of Prince *Chun* (椿 王) who was the eleventh son of Emperor Chu Hung-wu (1368-1398). In spite of the past political conditions of the province, it possesses more than 92,000 Chinese volumes, and 5,000 foreign books, excluding 40,198 wooden blocks of Chinese classics and literature. For the current fiscal year, $80,000 has been allotted for the purchase of books, in order to replenish the library.

In August, 1935, the University has been re-organized under the far-sighted guidance of Chancellor Jen Hung-chiun who has been interested in the cultural activities of the whole country for a number of years, notably the China Foundation of the Sino-American Boxer Indemnity. There are four colleges, (1) College of Arts, (2) College of Science, (3) College of Public Affairs, and (4) College of Agriculture. The whole staff exceeds 300 persons, and the total number of students amounts to nearly eight hundred. The general expenditure of the whole institution is met by the taxes on the salt, as the existence of natural gas wells in the province helps to refine it economically.

Among the different schemes for modernizing the University, there is a deep conviction in the minds of the authorities that there should be three steps in renovating the library, to wit: (1) by erecting a library building, (2) by enriching the collection, and (3) by efficient administration.

In the first place, up to the time of writing, one of the most pressing problems is how to house the growing collection. With the approval of the central government, plans have been under way to construct a new building which should be (1) fire-proof, as some books cannot be replaced in terms of money at all, (2) convenient to the readers as well as to the library staff for reading and administrative purposes, (3) solid, with the expectation of resisting weather and use for at least fifty years, (4) central in location in the campus, so as to provide easy access, (5) economical in construction, in view of the local resources as well as in view of the problem of communication, (6) beautiful, and (7) expansive when one considers the growing condition of the University.

Secondly it is needless to state that no university work can be achieved without materials of study and research, namely books and periodicals. The authorities have been making large appropriations for replenishing the collection, and have spared no effort in finding ways and means whereby books may be procured on the exchange basis.

In the third place, a library is not merely a building, nor a collection of books, but a dynamic organization whose high function is to render a service of enlightenment. It is gratifying to see that those who work in the library do not merely realize the significance of their mission, but are also performing their duties conscientiously.

Before closing, it is unnecessary to point out that with the seriousness of the national crisis, Chengtu becomes the focus point of the whole country; and the responsibility for preserving Chinese works and for furnishing reference to those within easy reach has become the burden of the University Library, but an opportunity which may not occur once in a life-time.

Chengtu, April 8, 1936.

National Government Increases Pressure in Campaign Against I. S. S.

The International Savings Society, a class of institution forbidden under the laws of the United States because of its lottery features, incorporated under French law, but the leading spirit of which is a Netherlands subject, M. Speelman, is once more under attack by the National Government. This last attack is stronger than any that have gone before as the Government has taken active steps to enter into competition with it. The I.S.S. during the last decade or two has profited greatly through the lure which it offers to the public for trying one's luck, and has become one of the great landlords of this community, the funds being mostly gathered from "bondholders." The history of the controversy is somewhat as follows. By a law passed by the Legislative Yuan in June 1934, "savings with drawings," were prohibited. Shortly afterwards steps were taken by the National Government to circumscribe the business throughout China of such organizations as the I. S. S. One of the results was that L'Epargne Franco-Chinoise went out of business, its assets and liabilities later being taken over by the Government. Shortly afterwards the National Government requested the I.S.S. to place its mathematical reserve with the Central Bank. As a French institution the I. S. S. refused to do so. At the end of 1934 the Ministry of Finance denounced an agreement made with the I. S. S. in March 1929, under which in return for the payment of stamp duties amounting to six dollars per bond per annum it was authorized to operate throughout China under the protection of the Chinese Government. In June last year a "run" on the Society was successfully met, when more than a million dollars was paid out. Among the other moves against the I. S. S. is a government order preventing the Chinese newspapers from carrying its advertisements.

The National Government has now organized the Central Savings Society, to carry on a business of the same nature which the I. S. S. promoters grew rich on. The Chinese company is capitalized at $5,000,000 and is being extensively advertised in the Chinese and foreign papers. Its head office is located at 126 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

The *China Critic* discussed the affairs of the I. S. S. under the heading of "A Sordid Tale," referring to criticisms made at the annual meeting of the I. S. S. by M. Speelman, the chairman. The *Critic* commented: "The I. S. S. is an extraterritorial juristic person and as such should not be permitted to conduct business beyond the treaty ports. It is intimated that this section of the Chinese banking law was passed to render it impossible to continue the I. S. S. outside of the treaty ports. While denying such an intention on the part of the National Government, one could not help feeling that, in these days of depression and during the existing conflict of jurisdictions, the better part of discretion may perhaps warrant the action taken by the government. The failure of several foreign banking institutions over which Chinese jurisdiction could not be exercised meant untold hardship on the Chinese without the usual legal redress provided in Chinese laws."

Japanese Build Huge Airdrome and Barracks in Tientsin

The *North China Star* states that the Japanese military authorities are pushing construction of a huge airdrome and military barracks near the International Race Course at Tientsin. A total of 1,300 workmen are busily engaged in the project which is expected to be completed in two months. The barracks will have capacity for accomodating 15,000 troops. The land for the new project was obtained through a certain large Chinese agency and turned over to the Japanese.

New York Pays Tribute To Dr. Sun—Memorial Service Held in Town Hall

Impressive memorial services were held in New York, Apr. 26 in tribute to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The services, under the auspices of the China Society of America and the eastern regional headquarters of the Kuomintang, were held at the Town Hall with Dr. Maurice William presiding. The speakers were Yu Chun-chi, Chinese Consul-General; Prof. William H. Kilpatrick and Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University; Dr. Henry N. McCracken president of Vassar Cllege; William Chadbourne, president of the China Society; and W. Cameron Forbes, chairman of the American Economic Mission which visited the Far East last year.

General Galen-Blucher, Who Will Defend Siberia If Japan and Russia Fight

BY A. A. RIAJANSKY

"BLUCHEROV! We choose Blucherov!," roared a band of soldiers packing the "Triumph" cinema-house in Samara, a town in the middle course of the Volga River, in European Russia. The meeting was convened upon receipt of the news of the Bolshevik Revolution in Petrograd, in October (by the old style calendar), 1917, when Lenin overthrew the Kerensky Government and installed the Soviet form of rule. The house was filled to capacity by the evil smelling, spitting and nut-cracking soldiery of the 143rd Reserve Infantry Regiment, then garrisoning Samara and its vicinity.

The meeting lasted till the early hours of October 26, 1917, and ended in the adoption of a resolution calling for support for the Bolshevik Revolution. To enforce it, a revolutionary committee was chosen to which Vasily "Blucherov" a little known corporal of the 143rd Infantry Regiment, was selected to be one of its members. The whole procedure was directed by Valerian Kuibishev, at present, the head of the Council of People's Economy, an unknown intellectual, the Czarist colonel's son, who at once sided with the Bolshevik Revolution.

General Vasily Blucher

As the soldiers shouted "Blucherov's" name and raised their hands by way of approving of the appointment, a man rose amidst them, and firmly walked towards the scene, occupied by the presidium of the meeting. He was Vasily Blucher, corporal of the 143rd Infantry Regiment, who, without any effort on his part, already held the respect and devotion of the unruly soldiery of those hectic days. Many names were shouted out that night, including those of Kuibishev, Gerasimov, Tiunov, Mitrophonov, in all 13 men, who thus formed the Samara Revolutionary Committee, called to head and direct the Samara Soviets. This done, the soldiers milled out of the "Triumph" cinema-house, those who were hopelessly drunk having been helped out by their comrades.

On the following morning, October 27, at 8 o'clock, Blucher, accompanied by Sub-Lieut. Meinikov, was already in the studio of Major-General Savitch-Zablotsky, commander-in-chief of the Samara garrison.

"Comrade General!" said Blucher addressing His Excellency, "the Revolutionary Committee of the Samara Soviets, which last night took the full authority in the Province, directs us to be at the disposal of the commander-in-chief of the garrison." They he clinked his heels in a military fashion before the Czarist general.

"Well, you mean to be at my disposal. We're military men, and this appointment has to be announced to the garrison in a special order," aid the general and calling up his aide-de-camp, proceeded with necessary formalities attendant upon this appointment.

Catapulted Into the Limelight

So was catapulted into the limelight the Russian anarchist Vasily Blucher, alias Medvedev, Major Titz and General Galen, at present the commander-in-chief of the Soviet Far Eastern Red Army and Marshal of the U.S.S.R. Like the past of all present Soviet leaders, the early days of Vasily Blucher are shrouded in mystery, so is his real name. The official biography of Blucher does not say much and in many parts is misleading.

It is recorded that Vasily Constantinovitch Blucher was born in 1889, to the family of peasants of Yaroslav Province (no indication of the county and the village.) Early education received at the village primary school, where he spent only one and-a-half months (this is almost incredible.) From the village, his parents moved to St. Petersburg. In 1910, he organized a strike at the Metishenski Rolling Stock Works; was arrested and sentenced to 2 years and 8 months with hard labor. In 1914, Blucher was mobilized and joined the army; fought many battles and was made corporal (no indication of the army unit nor the places of battles.) In 1915, was wounded and discharged from the army as a complete invalid (this is hardly believable from his present vigorous health.) In 1916, worked at the Kazan Iron Works, thence at the Sormovo Works, at both places distinguishing himself as an able labor organizer. Had to go underground, working at the oil-mill, Petrovsk. In 1917 worked at the Samara Arsenal. A member of the Communist Party since 1917.

Whilst the aliases of many Soviet leaders are perfectly known, e.g. Ulianov (Lenin,) Bronshtein (Trotsky,) Djugashvilli (Stalin), Radomilsky (Zinoviev), Skriabin (Molotov), Yaroslavsky (Gubelman), Blucher's true name and the past remain unknown. In a sense, he is the Iron Mask of our age, an enigma, jealously guarded by himself and the party. Evidently, there is a serious reason not to disclose his real name and past, and, under the circumstances, this writer would be not a bit surprised if, later on, it turns out that Blucher was an inmate of prison set free by the revolution.

From the episode of the Samara meeting onward, Blucher is a historical person, all his records being since then perfectly known. Once appointed a commissar, Blucher acted swiftly and with precision; in the next two days, he, at the head of the two companies of the 143rd Regiment, surrounded and disarmed a squadron of Cossacks, garrisoning the Iron Pipe Works, in Samara; in the same night, occupied the editorial offices of the *Volskoye Slovo*, a paper of anti-Bolshevik tendencies; the telegraph, telephone and railway stations followed suit in rapid succession, until, within but three days, the Samara Soviets were placed on a firm footing in the Volga basin.

Precision and organization are the key-notes of all Blucher's activities, and this was evident from the manner he launched an expedition against General A. I. Dutov, ataman of the Orenburg Cossacks. This general was amongst the first who did not recognize the Soviets and he put up one of the bloodiest fights of the Russian anarchy. When organizing the expedition, Blucher paid special attention to the composition and equipment of his troops. It was a motley of Red Guards, made up of sailors, millhands, Cossacks, Kalmucks, German and Austrian war prisoners, all welded together by the iron will of their commander, Blucher.

In December, 1917, Orenburg was taken by the Reds, Dutov and his following escaping pell-mell to Verkhne-Uralsk, a town on the upper reaches of the Ural River, near the Trans-Siberian Railway. Here, he tried to stem the onrush of Red forces converging upon him from the south (Blucher) and the north, but could not and barely escaped to the Turgai Steppe.

Military fortune is fickle; it changes when you least expect it. About this time, in the summer of 1918, the Czechs revolted against the Soviets and rapidly occupied Samara, Orenburg, Cheliabinsk and other key cities in the Urals and Siberia, leaving Blucher and his international troops practically cut off from the base. At Beloretsk, he gathered all his following—Nikolas and John Kashirin, Nikita Oparin, Bortsoff, Damberg, Kalmikov, Kayukov and Enborisov—to discuss how they could break through the White lines then rapidly converging upon them. Three propositions were advanced by the Red commanders; to head back towards Samara, towards Ekaterinburg (now Sverdlovsk) or towards Turkestan. Blucher chose the Ekaterinburg direction and moved his, now famous "South Ural Corps," to the north amidst the towering heights of the Urals.

Father Orders Son Shot on the Spot

The movement was detected by Whites who blocked his progress further north, whereupon Blucher swerved to the west, leading his 10,000 fighters towards Sterlitamak and thence to the north again, to Perm and Ufa. While he was still in the Urals, a part of his troops, headed by Enborisov, revolted against him and galloped back to Dutov, then in hot pursuit of Blucher. Enborisov hoped that his father, Col. Enborisov, chief-of-staff to General Dutov, would pardon him and his men for the revolt against the Cossacks and their traditions. Purple grew the old Cossack at the sight of an erring son and shouted: "Get out of my sight! Men, take him out and shoot him!" The men placed him against the wall and shot him dead on the spot.

Having lost a good part of his troops and the entire commissariat with wives and children, Blucher, at last, came out to the Red front in Perm Province, reaching it on September 27, 1918. Great was the surprise of the Red command when they learned that Blucher's troops were alive and joined the Reds, for, since their departure from Samara, nearly a year passed without any news from them, so that the expedition was completely given up as lost.

Upon joining the Red front, Blucher dispatched a trenchant cable to the Council of People's Commissars, Moscow, in which he welcomed the Workers' and Peasants' Republic and its army. As a result, in a minute of rapture, he ordered his Czarist generals to work out the statute of the

Order of the Red Banner, of which Blucher became the first recipient.

After joining the Red front in Perm Province, Blucher continued his struggle against the Whites, being placed in command of the 30th Red Division. He took part in many expeditions. In the Crimea the Whites had converted the Peninsula into an impregnable fortress, especially the town of Perecop, on the isthmus of the same name, defending it with their picked troops, the armies of Generals Kutepov (afterwards kidnapped in Paris by Reds) and Abramov. The siege of the Crimean Peninsula commenced in August, 1920, in which Blucher took a prominent part.

The eventual fall of the Kahovsky fortified zone had not decided the issue; the Reds had to take the ancient Turkish Wall, a formidable obstacle lying still further inland and defended by Whites, realizing that it was their last chance before being thrown into the sea. Since the frontal assault was out of question Blucher, then in charge of all operations on the isthmus, conceived a desperate maneuver, to attack the Wall from the sea, throwing his division along the dried up bed of the Sivash Bay, which—as it turned out later—was not defended by Whites. The whole night of November 7, 1920, the men of the 51st Red Division marched, accompanied by artillery and commissariat, along the frozen-up sea bed and early in the morning delivered a crushing attack on the Wall and its defenders. The survivors of this battle relate that it was the most desperate and sanguinary battle of the whole civil war, the men fighting like lions. For his valiant work in connection with the capture of Perecorp, Blucher received a second Order of the Red Banner.

Blucher's next career was in Asia. The Kremlin conceived a happy idea—to create a "buffer" State, the Far Eastern Republic—placing it between the Communist Russia and the "decaying" capitalist world. The "republic" proved to be a bogus State, run exactly along the lines adopted in the rest of Russia, by terror. Blucher was selected for the job. He arrived at once—took command of the army of the Far Eastern Republic. His first task was to liquidate Baron Peter von Ungern-Schternberg, then harassing the Soviets from Mongolian territory, Urga being his base of operations. Strange man was this Baron von Ungern-Schternberg. However, his activities came to an end soon, Blucher moved against this half-crazed baron the best Red Guardists in the Far East, long experienced in partisan warfare against Whites in the Maritime Province. The baron was taken prisoner near Kiakhta, and, after a brief and spectacular court-martial at Verkhne-Udinsk, executed.

Blucher's Work in China as "Galen"

Next phase of Blucher's life story, connected with the Kuomintang Revolution in China, is well known and requires only a superficial treatment here. In 1924, he joined Michael Borodin (a Jew, whose real name is Gruzenberg), then busily assisting Dr. Sun Yat-sen in "revolutionizing" South China. Assuming a new name of General Ga-Lin (not "Galen" as usually transcribed in English), Blucher arrived at Canton at the head of 300 full-blooded Communists, backed up by guns and airplanes, and at once set himself to assisting Borodin, who by that time already had irresistible influence over Sun Yat-sen and his followers.

Gruzenberg, alias Borodin, and Dr. Sun Yat-sen were friends of long standing, ever since they met in the United States and England in the days when both were exiles and led more than a precarious way of living However, this did not prevent Gruzenberg from having a very bad opinion of his friend, about whom he wrote: "Dr. Sun Ya-sen is a self-conceited fool. He cannot create anything of his own, although he praises himself for his 'five-headed' system of government, which is, in fact, stolen by him from Montesquieu and ancient Chinese philosophers" (quoted from the document found in the search of the Soviet Embassy in Peking in 1927).

The opinion seems to be widespread amongst students of Chinese affairs that the victories of the Kuomintang over northern warlords in 1924-1927 were largely due to the efforts of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Ching-wei and other Chinese leaders, whereas an impartial observer should not lose sight of the really super-human efforts exerted in those years by Gruzenberg-Borodin and Blucher-Ga-Lin-Medvedev-Titz. It was Blucher who created the Whampoa Military Academy and inspired its cadets with the revolutionary spirit that led them right up to the walls of Peking.

Next step to fame for Blucher was the Soviet-Chinese war of 1929-1930 over the possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway, when the Manchurian war-lord, General Chang Hsueh-liang, ill-advised by his White Russian advisers (who appear to be serving Manchukuo with the same "devotion") tried to oust his Soviet partners from the railway, but paid dearly for it. It was an easy task for Blucher, then commanding an up-to-date army of devoted Communists, to dispose of Chang's army quickly, which in no time took to heels plundering the countryside in the process. The Red Army would have easily occupied the whole of North Manchuria, were it not for the circumspection of the Kremlin leaders, who once again proved to be shrewd people; fearing complications with Japan, they recalled the Red Army from Hailar, North Manchuria, satisfying themselves only with the restoration of *status quo ante bellum*.

Back in Moscow after the closing of the North Manchurian "war," he is popularly supposed to have acted as a conspirator. It is said that he took a prominent part in the conspiracy led by Sirtsov, then chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, against Stalin-Djugashvilli, the Soviet dictator.

Sirtsov during his anti-Stalin campaign at a meeting delivered one of his characteristic fiery and dramatic speeches, denouncing Stalin's agricultural policy and its effects on peasants' economy. In the revolt that was planned Blucher was mentioned for the post of Commissar of Defence. The O.G.P.U., headed by Menjinsky (a Pole), Trilisser (a Hungarian), Yagoda and Kaganovitch (a Jew), were insistent that all conspirators should be executed. This plan was, however, cut short by Voroshilov, Commissar of Defence, who demanded not to touch Blucher and Sirtsov lest it should cause dissension in the army. Thus, Sirtsov was banished to the Urals, whereas Blucher was sent back to the Far East, where the situation was by that time taking an increasingly gloomy aspect.

Such is a brief sketch of the life of Blucher, a mystery man of our times, whose real name and the past up to 1917 remain unknown. One fact seems to be apparent and that is that he is a formidable enemy to deal with and it is interesting to observe, from this distance, the further phases of his colorful and highly interesting life.

Nanking, April 26, 1936.

Shansi Will Turn Red If Japanese Come, Says U.P. Correspondent

The Chinese Communist armies in Shansi province, while temporarily driven by by superior forces of Shansi, Honan and Central Government troops, present a serious threat to the Peiping and Tientsin areas as well as other sections of North China, according to Earl H. Leaf, *United Press* staff correspondent, the only foreign correspondent to penetrate the Red zone since the fighting began. The people of Shansi province are in such a state of mind that they are prepared to receive and possibly welcome the Communists, fearing chiefly the slaughter that follows when the government troops try to retake the captured towns. If Japanese troops are sent into Shansi to repel the Reds, the whole of Shansi will rise up and join the Communists en masse, for the people hate the Japanese with a wholehearted wrath; they see themselves tilling the soil, driving their carts and working in their home factories with a Japanese soldier, whip in hand, or having their heads crushed with a gun but if they don't get off the sidewalk with a Japanese strolls by. They believe that Marshal Yen Hsi-shan will desert them when the Japanese pressure becomes too great, hop into his private plane for Dairen or Shanghai, and leave them again with worthless money in their hands while he has his silver wealth stored safety in the foreign banks. The "Model Governor" Yen Hsi-shan appears to have been out of favor with the people since 1930 when Shansi banknotes became worth only 20 or 30 per cent of their value.

Yet evidence of Marshal Yen's handiwork is everywhere. Taiyuanfu, the provincial capital, has more schools, parks and playgrounds than any other Chinese city I have seen with the exception of Hangchow. The streets are clean. Many small industries have been established which do not earn large profits but keep many in employment. The Marshal built his little Tungpu Railway, down through the center of the province, and tariffs are extremely low. Many other development projects have been undertaken. Until the Communists arrived, the province knew real peace. Large roving groups of bandits such as Hopei farmers know only too well, were unknown to the Shansities. Taxes are extremely high but not the highest in China.

Officials are in a state of fear bordering on hysteria. Drastic martial law is being enforced throughout the entire province. The curfew tolls at 11 p.m. nightly. Every person in Shansi, from the Marshal down to the lowliest scavenger, must wear an identification badge on his coat and possess a passport. Schools are raided time and again for Communist sympathisers. Hundreds have been executed on suspicion.

Only 400 Shansi troops, remnants of one of the great battles in the Shansi Anti-Red campaign in which 1,100 of their comrades were slain, are quartered in Taiku, Shansi province, home of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance. They are a sorry looking lot, dirty and bedraggled, but they put up a valiant fight and are credited with turning the Red tide back from the direction of Taiyuanfu, the capital. The American Board of Missions Hospital in Fengchow, and the hospitals in Taiyuan, are full of soldiers from this division. The Communists are fierce fighters when brought to the front a battle. Usually they try to avoid large-scale clashes as they are outnumbered and are short of ammunition and supplies. They are like mountain goats and travel, on their marches, over the mountain tops, thus avoiding the Shansi troops who hang around the roads hoping to ambush them. Almost the whole fighting force of the "National Salvation Soviet Army," which is the new name they have adopted, comprises young men between the ages of 16 and 22, the older men going in advance as propaganda agents and following up in the rear as administrators, and in the

DO NERVOUSNESS AND CONSTIPATION KEEP MY BOYS IN THIS RUNDOWN CONDITION?
THEIR CAUSE IS DEEPER. THEY CRAVE A PRECIOUS ELEMENT NATURE STORES IN QUAKER OATS!
LET ME EXPLAIN-
I HAPPEN TO BE ON THE STAFF OF OUR CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. WE CONDUCTED A MOST AMAZING EXPERIMENT. IT APPLIES TO YOUR BOYS TOO.
WE DIVIDED CHILDREN INTO TWO GROUPS. ONE GROUP GOT THE ORDINARY DIET. THE OTHER WAS GIVEN A DAILY SUPPLY OF OATMEAL VITAMIN - THE PRECIOUS NERVE-NOURISHING VITAMIN B SO ABUNDANT IN QUAKER OATS.
WHAT A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE QUAKER OATS MADE. AT THE END OF OUR TEST THE VITAMIN B CHILDREN WERE 100% BETTER OFF. APPETITES WERE SPLENDID-- IRRITABILITY WAS GONE-CONSTIPATION ABSENT.
THAT'S WHY I'M PRESCRIBING A DAILY DIET OF QUAKER OATS FOR YOU. EVERYONE OF US, YOUNG AND OLD, MUST HAVE NERVE-NOURISHING VITAMIN B EVERY DAY BECAUSE WE CAN'T STORE IT IN OUR BODIES.
THE BOYS ARE DIFFERENT CHILDREN NOW!
M-25
BE SURE YOU GET QUAKER OATS SO RICHLY ENDOWED WITH THE Nerve-nourishing Vitamin B
QUAKER
QUICK COOKING
WHITE OATS
Now available in Quick-Cooking form — Cooks in 2½ minutes.
To fight nervousness, constipation, poor appetite and rundown condition, Nature stores the precious nerve-nourishing Vitamin B in the oat grain. From the very beginning, plump, full-bodied Quaker Oats is carefully guarded, so that all the precious nerve-nourishing Vitamin B, plus all the vital blood-building minerals are retained for your benefit.
That's why Quaker Oats is so good for you. To nourish health — to combat constipation, eat it daily.
QUAKER OATS
Gives you the Vitality to keep you fit
EXPERTS SELECT QUAKER OATS FOR DIONNE QUINTS
With the whole world of food science to guide them, experts in charge of these little wards of H. M. The King, put them on Quaker Oats even before their first birthday.
Made from plump Dominion grain.
50% richer in muscle-building value.

supply train, if any. It is estimated that one-third of the Red soldiers are genuine Communists, one-third are Shansi peasants and one-third are former members of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's old Manchurian army who have joined the Reds.

Many tales of horror are told of bombings by Central Government planes in and near the villages where Reds were quartered, killing innocent villagers and Communists in equal numbers. At the Taiyuanfu airport were six Voight Corsair planes of the type, used by the U. S. Navy and famous as the Navy's "Hell Divers." Eight American-made bombs of the latest type were slung under the wing ready for action. The pilots were trained in Hangchow by Major Jewett and his American associates. Generally speaking, the Shansi people do not like the troops who are quartered in their villages, any more than they liked the Reds.

The "National Salvation Soviet Army" captured no walled cities in Shansi but many villages came under the Communist banners for a short time before being recaptured by the Shansi, Honan and Nanking troops, and the townspeople have interesting stories to tell. Coming to a village, the Communists camped outside while delegations went inside to talk to the village elders or the magistrates and soothe their fears. Then the Reds marched in and took over the yamen. In many cases trials were held on the magistrates. If the villagers had no complaints, the magistrate was allowed his liberty. If he had oppressed the people he was executed.

Nobody knows the objective of the Reds. They have been split up into small groups and are scattered over the whole western section of the province. Some military men believe they will attempt to reach the Sovietized districts in southern Hopei and then sweep down to the sea and others believe they will make through the north towards Kalgan and thence down upon Peiping and Tientsin.

Budget Estimates Envisage Decreased Customs Revenue

The budget estimates of the National Government for the 25th fiscal year (July 1, 1936-June 30, 1937) are now being compiled by the Directorate-General of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics, in conjunction with the various Yuans aand Ministries concerned.

The main sources of income will, as usual, be from the Customs revenue, the Salt Tax, and the Consolidated Tax. However, owing to the expected decrease in imports and the large-scale smuggling in North China, the Customs revenue for the 25th fiscal year will be put at a figure lower than for the current fiscal year.

The proceeds from the Consolidated Tax are expected to be higher in the new budget, but the estimated increase from this source is not likely to be sufficient to make up for the decrease in the Customs revenue.

The proposals for enforcement of the Income Tax and the Inheritance Tax were scheduled to be examined by the Technical Committee on Finance of the Central Political Committee April 20. A joint meeting of representatives of the Technical Committees on Legislation and Finance of the C. P. C., is to be convened subsequently.

Time Limit for Exchange of Legal Tender Notes to Be Extended

The time limit for the exchange of silver into legal tender notes, which expires on May 3, will most likely be extended for another period of several months, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, declared in an interview in Shanghai April 24.

This step, Dr. Kung explained, is necessary in consideration of the welfare of the people in the interior or frontier districts, where legal tender notes are not in circulation due to the absence of branches or agents of the three Government banks, the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

Central Bank of China to Open Branch Office in Canton

With the introduction of the monetary reform measures in Kwangtung Province, the Central Bank of China has decided to open a branch office in Canton.

Bank of China in New York to Have Capital of U.S. $10,000,000

As a result of the negotiations between K. P. Chen, member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China and the American authorities, the New York branch of the Bank of China will have a capital of U.S.$10,000,000. The money has already been deposited in the American Federal Reserve Banks. C. S. Wang, who has been appointed as manager of the New York Branch of the Bank of China will proceed to America early this month. It is reported that Dr. C. T. Wang will go to America with his brother, C. S. Wang for other business as well.

Szechuen's Request For Issuance of Subsidiary Coins Is Refused

The joint petition of the Chambers of Commerce in various districts in Szechuen for the issuance of subsidiary coins by local banks to relieve the present shortage of currency has been rejected by the Ministry of Finance.

Shantung Has a Deficit of More Than $2,000,000

The Shantung provincial government is facing a serious problem of balancing its budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936. According to the Department the deficit amounts to $2,470,000.

Kansu Has a Two Million Dollars Deficit

The Kansu Provincial Government estimates a deficit of $2,377,205 for the new 25th fiscal year (July, 1936—June, 1937), according to Chu Ching-chou, Provincial Commissioner of Finance for Kansu.

The provincial income, Mr. Chu said, has been reduced largely due to the suppression of opium cultivation, and abolition of miscellaneous taxes and exorbitant levies.

Annual Budget for Kiangsu is $28 Millions

Budget estimates for the Kiangsu provincial government for the 25th fiscal year ending June 30, 1 37, which are now under consideration by the Central authorities, are learned to amount to $28 million.

Tientsin Seeks $5 Million Loan to Modernize City

Loans totalling $5 million are being sought by the Tientsin Municipal Government for the purpose of modernizing the city, Mayor Hsiao Chen-ying, informed press representatives in Tientsin, April 21.

Yamamuro Believes China Will Tide Over Difficulties

Belief that China would "somehow or other tide over her present financial difficulties," that followed in the wake of the currency reforms, was voiced in Kobe, April 27 by Sobun Yamamuro, managing director of the Mitsubishi Bank, on his return there from Shanghai, where he officiated at the opening of the new Mitsubishi Bank building.

English to be Used on Manchukuo Notes

English will be used the new notes soon to be issued by the Bank of Manchuria, an official of the institution revealed last week. The step, he explained, was designed not only to facilitate the use of the currency by persons not acquianted with Chinese ideographs, but to make counterfeiting more difficult. The present notes are entirely in Chinese.

Kwangtung Bank Hands Over Silver

Beginning April 28, the Kwangtung Provincial Bank is handing over its total silver holdings, amounting to $50,000,000, to the Kwangtung Currency Reserve Board in instalments.

Italian Casualty List States 1,891 Lost in Ethiopian Campaign

Official figures issued in Rome April 24 give the total Italians killed and dead from wounds or disease in East Africa from January, 1935, to the middle of April, 1936, as 1,891. From October 2, 1935, when hostilities commenced, to April 11, 1936, it is stated, 1,050 soldiers fell in battle.

France on April 17 appealed to Italy to declare an armistice in an effort to avert a complete breakdown in the peace efforts of the Committee of Thirteen. The French move followed the rejection of the modified Italian terms for the opening of peace negotiations by the Ethiopian delegate, who insisted that all negotiations must be within the framework of the League and within the spirit of the Covenant,.

Karl Radek on Italo-Abyssinian War

Karl Radek, writing in *Izvestia* April 19, analyzing the course of events in Abyssinia, commented: "The main reason of Italian victories is a result of the capital mistake made by the Abyssinian command which decided to fight in open battles."

Three U.S. Battleships Going to England in June on a Cruise

The American battleships *Arkansas*, *Wyoming* and *Oklahoma* will leave Annapolis on June 5 for England, on a midshipmen's cruise. The cruise will be commanded by the naval aide to President Roosevelt, Rear-Admiral Wilson Browne.

American Battle Fleet Engages in Maneuvers

The United States Battle Fleet, comprising 150 warships of all types from submarines to battleships, sailed from San Pedro, Cal., April 27th for maneuvers in the Pacific Ocean which will last for six weeks. Four hundred and fifty planes aboard aircraft carriers and battleships will also participate in the maneuvers. It is explained that the present exercises were dtawn up by the Navy Department a year ago and have no connection with the present international situation.

Britain Will Build Three New Cruisers

The London *Morning Post* April 24 stated that Britain's naval program will include the following constructions to be laid down during 1936-1937. Three cruisers, one aircraft-carrier, 16 destroyer and three submarines, all to be laid down before December 31, 1936; two capital ships and two cruisers, to be laid down between Dec. 31, 1936, and the same date in 1937.

Maneuvers of Japanese Warships on China Coast Are Resented by China

In a telegram to the Southwest authorities, the Central Government April 22 ordered the strengthening of the coast defence in the southwestern provinces. It has further been reported that the Chinese Government has notified the Japanese that no Japanese warships are allowed to stage any practice on the China coast. In regard to the arrival of 70 Japanese warships in Tsingtao, a responsible spokesman of the Southwest declared that the visit of these Japanese warships is a political demonstration against China and America as the former refused the demand of joint defence against Communists in the North and the latter will stage a series of naval maneuvers in the Pacific.

Mitsui Concerns Put Into Force Age Limit System

The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* April 18 stated that in view of the recent social situation created by the February 26 incident, the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha had announced the institution of an age limit system for the executives of the company and regulation concerning the age limit of its employes. As a result the Mitsui will carry out a shakeup of its staff unprecedented in its annals since the founding of the business kingdom.

The age limit of the chief managing director and councillors is to be 65 years and that of managing directors and directors 60 years. In case business necessities require service over the age limit postponement may be made for a definite period.

The six Mitsui affiliations, the Bank, Bussan, Mining, Toshin, Trust and Life, will adopt the age limit system: 65 years for chairmen of boards of directors and 60 years for other directors. As a matter of principle plenary meetings of the respective shareholders should formally decide the date of enforcement of the new system with regard to these companies, but for convenience in selecting the new chairmen of the respective boards of directors the changes may be carried out before the end of their incumbencies.

Seventeen Tientsin Schools Suspend Classes, Students Strike

Students of seventeen universities and schools in Tientsin April 23 suspended classes to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the World Student Association. A manifesto issued by the Association, which has its headquarters in Paris, praising and encouraging the Chinese student movement against imperialism, was distributed at Nankai University. Posters were exhibited in the schools urging that united efforts be made to resist invasion of the country.

According to the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin the demonstration held by the students is a flagrant violation of the Ho-Umetsu Agreement. They threaten to take resolute measures to cope with the situation in the interests of peace in East Asia.

Peiping Professors Released

Professor Chang Shen-fu of Tsinghua University, Mrs. Chang Shen-fu and Professor Liu Kan-tze of the China College, who were arrested some months ago in connection with the student movements, were released by the authorities in Peiping end of last week.

Fourth Group of British Boxer Students Selected

Twenty students have been selected by the British Boxer Indemnity Board as the successful candidates for this year's scholarships to England, according to an announcement made in Nanking, April 23. Forming the fourth group of Chinese students sent by the board to Great Britain, the twenty students underwent strict competitive examinations in which more than 300 participated in Peiping and Nanking simultaneously on April 4th, 5th, and 6th. They will leave for England in August next.

Tsinghua University Celebrates Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

The National Tsinghua University at Peiping celebrated its 25th anniversary April 26. In a commemoration meeting held in the college campus Dr. Mei Yi-chi, Chancellor of the University, delivered a speech recounting the past history of the Institution, J. Hadamard, noted French mathmatician, gave a lecture on the Future of Mathematics.

Yenching and Tsinghua Students Tour Chahar and Suiyuan

A group of 71 students from Tsinghua and Yenching Universities in Peiping, mostly majoring of Economics and Political Science, are making an investigation tour of Chahar and Suiyuan provinces.

Nanking Municipality Expropriates Site of Proposed Japanese School

A Nanking message dated April 21 to the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* stated that the municipal authorities of the City of Nanking had shown a bold anti-Japanese attitude by having forcibly expropriated a land lot recently purchased by the Japanese community for building a Japanese primary school. The municipal action has rendered construction of the school impossible. Consul-General Suma called on Vice-Minister Chen at the Foreign Office and issued a vigorous warning, demanding prohibition of the anti-Japanese action of the municipal authorities. Mr. Suma also made a demand for the offer of a proper land for the Japanese Embassy, pointing out that the Chinese side had been so far insincere in negotiations for the site of the Japanese Embassy in China.

German "Haro" Fountain Makes Successful Debut in Shanghai

The Haro fountain pen is making a successful debut in Shanghai. It is German-made. The manufacturers are Messrs. Hanns Roggenbuck and Company. The name "Haro" is derived from the first two letters of the company name. Messrs. Jacques Schmitt are the local agents, located at 34 Avenue Edward VII. An appreciable feature of this fountain pen is the glass spiral nib, with suitable thicknesses for every hand. The ink flowers evenly; lines of any thickness can be made by merely holding the pen at different angles. Prices range from $3.50 to $6.00.

Tachienlu and Chungking Are Rocked by Earthquakes

The worst earthquake that has been experienced in Tachienlu, for many years, shook said city April 27.

A slight earthquake lasting about one minute visited Chungking at 7 o'clock on the morning of April 26.

Peiping Protests Against Koreans Forcibly Occupying Chinese Houses

The Peiping Municipal Government has petitioned the Hopei-Chahar Political Council to negotiate with the Japanese authorities to prohibit Koreans from quartering in Chinese houses without the permission of the owners.

Japan's Violation of the Nine-Power Treaty

By

Senator Key Pittman

Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee

United States Senate

Senator Pittman's notable address dealing with Japan's violation of the Nine-Power Treaty and the accompanying discussion in the United States Senate on Feb. 10, has been published in pamphlet form in the English and Chinese languages.

The pamphlet, consisting of 38-pages, also contains the recent statement of Dr. Ching-chun Wang dealing with Viscount Kaneko's declaration on Theodore Roosevelt's attitude toward Japan's declaration of an "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine."

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained for $1 each, including postage. Order a supply for mailing to your friends and connections in China and abroad.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

Japanese Diet to Meet Under Martial Law

A feature of the opening of the Japanese Diet scheduled to take place May 1 is that it meets under martial law conditions—unless, at the last moment it should have been lifted, of which there were no indicaitions, as the military police were still investigating the extensive ramifications of the Feb. 26 coup. When the Hirota Cabinet set the convocation of the forthcoming Diet ten days later than the date informally fixed by its predecessor, it was generally presumed that martial law would be over by the new date. This hope is unlikely to be fulfilled.

It was the first time that a Diet has met under such conditions. Martial law was proclaimed in Tokyo in connection with the riots over the conclusion of the Portsmouth Treaty in 1905, and in 1923 after the disastrous earthquake and fire. In each case, the regime remained in force for three months after it was proclaimed, but, as the period happened to be from September to November, it did not affect the Diet sessions.

With the passage of the working budget and all important bills virtually assured under present circumstances, all parties except the negligible Social Masses group having pledged to support the Government, political observers anticipate a dull session. Despite these professions of zeal, commentators predict that no interpellations of an anti-Governmental nature will be made.

Remaining paramount in political interest, however, are various questions closely related to the Army. Leading the list comes the uprising in Tokyo on Feb. 26 and its aftermath. Gen. Terauchi, the War Minister, is understood to be prepared to explain the events in as much detail as possible, excluding matters concerning certain individuals, and to set forth the determination of the army to attain perfect discipline. Other subjects are the assassination of Lieut-Gen. T. Nagata, director of the MilitaryAffairs Bureau, by Lieut.-Col. S. Aizawa, on Aug. 12 last year and the latter's court-martial; plans for the replenishment of national defence provisions and the various expenditures in this connection; views of the military on the international situation, especially Japan's relations with China and the Soviet Union and the Army's intentions towards reforms in national administration.

Secondary in interest will be the new financial and fiscal policies of Dr. E. Bada, Minister of Finance.

The Government's firm determination to carry out drastic administrative reforms to cope efficiently with the aftermath of the military mutiny of Feb. 26 will be emphasized by Premier Koki Hirota in his speech before the 69th extraordinary session of the Diet this month, the *Kokumin*, a leading daily, predicted, April 23.

Increased Naval Expenditure Forecast by Nagano

Japanese naval expenditures will have to be expanded next fiscal year if the country is to keep in step with other sea powers, Admiral Osami Nagano, Minister of the Navy, told reserve officers with seats in Parliament April 22 as he explained why the Navy would need Yen 551,000,000 during the present budgetary year.

Weekly Conference of Ministers Will Try to Solve Foreign Relations Problems

To ensure that Japan's "independent positive" foreign policies shall be carried out in close contact with her fighting services. the Minister for Foreign Affairs, H. Arita, with the approval of the Premier, Mr. Hirota, has arranged to hold, every Friday, an informal conference with the Minister of War, Gen. Count Terauchi, and the Navy Mimister, Admiral O. Nagano. The Premier will take part in these conferences only in case of necessity.

The first task of the conference will be examination of Japan's policy towards the Soviets and China. Every consideration, it is expected, will be given to measures designed to effect the withdrawal of Soviet forces from the borders of Manchukuo. An endeavor will also be made to co-ordinate the policy of the Army, which desires further development and strengthening of the north China "autonomous" regimes, and the Foreign Office. whose first preoccupation is to garner the fruit of economic co-operation between Japan, Manchukuo and China through early normalization of relations between the three countries.

The "Inner Cabinet" will also consider the best policies to be pursued to adjust relations with Great Britain and the United States with a view to "ensuring that those countries shall fully realize Japan's position as the stabilizing factor of east Asia."

Japanese Generals Placed on Retired List

Gen. Baron Shigeru Honjo, former chief aide-de camp to the Emperor, and Gen. Jiro Minami, until recently Japanese Ambassador to Manchukuo and concurrently commander-in-chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army, were placed on the reserve list April 22.

Chiefs of Staff to Confer on Discipline Measures

Measures for the strict enforcement of discipline in the Army will be discussed at a five-day conference of chiefs of staffs of various Japanese military units at home and abroad, which will open in Tokyo on May 5. The proposed renovation of Army education to remove the underlying causes of unrest in the ranks, the strengthening of effectives and various steps designed to provide a better national defense will also be included in the agenda of the meeting.

U. S. Veterans' Delegation Visits in Japan

Eight representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, headed by the organization's national commander, James E. Van Zandt, arrived in Tokyo April 24 aboard the s.s. *President Jefferson* for a 22-day stay. The visitors are the guests of the Imperial Ex-Servicemen's Association. Mr. Van Zanpt in an interview said the Veterans' program "demands strict neutrality that will prevent our country from becoming involved in disputes between other nations. We vigorously oppose international alliances, and treaties that automatically force the United States to participate in any war in which the citizens of our country are not directly concerned."

Japan Accepts Turkey's Proposal for New Agreement on Dardanelles

A memorandum informing Turkey that the Japanese Government is "happy to accept the proposal for the opening of negotiations for the conclusion of a new agreement designed to conform with the prevailing situation" in regard to the fortification of the Dardanelles was on April 25 handed to Mr. Guerde, Turkish Ambassador to Japan, by Mr. Horinouchi, Foreign Vice-Minister.

Brazil Raises Japan Immigration Quota

Lack of labor unskilled and Nipponese representations have led the Brazilian Government to open its doors wider to the Japanese influx. The Ministry of Labor at Rio de Janeiro has increased the 1935 Japanese immigration quota by 631, the number allowed into Brazil during the current year reaching 3,480.

British Squadron Visits Kobe

Four British warships entered Kobe, April 27, for a two-weeks visit, in the course of a summer cruise around western Japan.

Siamese Prince Leaves Japan After Three-weeks Visit

Prince Sakal Varavan, an adviser to the Siamese Home Office, and consort, departed from, Kobe, April 27 for Bangkok after a three-weeks visit.

Japan-Egypt Trade Feud

The Japan-Egyptian customs feud took a new turn April 22, when the Japanese Association of Cotton Spinners decided to recall its representatives to the Cairo trade pourparlers.

Tokyo Spokesman Gloomy on Egyptian Trade Talks

Little hope for a successful conclusion of a new Japanese-Egyptian trade convention is held by the Tokyo authorities, the spokesman for the Foreign Office told foreign correspondents April 27.

Japan's Population Reaches 69,254,148

The population of Japan proper on October, 1935, numbered 69,254,148, representing a gain of 4,804,143 since the last census of five years ago, the Government's Statistical Bureau announced in Tokyo, April 27.

Three Japanese Delegates to Attend London Religious Parley

Dr. Masaharu Anezaki, professor emeritus of the Tokyo Imperial University. Dr. Taisetsu Suzuki, authority on Zen Buddhism, and Toyohiko Kagawa, foremost Japanese proponent of practical Christianity, have been chosen by the Tokyo Foreign Office to represent Japan at the World Religious Conference which will open in London early in July,

Japanese Industrialists Back Baba Reforms

Dr. Eiichi Baba, Minister of Finance by April 22 had obtained the support of Japanese industrial and financial leaders in his projected reforms in the nation's economic structure.

Japanese Foster International Cultural Convention

Convocation of an international convention for the study of Japanese culture is being planned by the officials of the Japanese League for International Cultural Co-operation.

New "Trade War" Looming—Japanese to Fight Tariff Rise in Australia

A "trade war" between Australia and Japan looms this month as a result of the reported decision of the Australian Government to raise its tariff rates against Japanese rayon textiles and cottons cloth. Following consultations between the Japanese Foreign Office and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, instructions have been sent to the Consul-General at Sydney, K. Murai, who held a similar post in Shanghai during the Sino-Japanese hostilities, to inform the Australian Government that Japan is prepared to take steps in retaliation against this measure. This means, the *Tokyo Asahi* declares, that the Trade Protection Law will be invoked against Australia if the new duties are made effective. The Japanese Government, in cooperation with traders, is now studying ways to restrict Australian imports under the law, whether by increased tariffs or other means.

Films of Military Secrets Allegedly Sold to Chinese by Japanese Movie Man

The Tokyo Gendarmerie Corps arrested Wasaburo Ikeda, manufacture of an automatic pictorial machine, Tokyo, early in April, and have been examining him on the charge that he violated the military secret protection law. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War Ikeda, now 57 years old, came up to Tokyo from Niigata Zan: was employed by the Azumaya Photographers' in front of the first infantry regiment of the Imperial Bodygrard Division. The job he accepted at the photographers' store gave him access to the regiment.

Later he was allowed admittance into the Chiba Infantry School, and with the consent of Army, he filmed the activities of the Army and went round the country, showing the film at the regimental headquarters and ex-service men's branch headquarters, etc. On a later occasion he concentrated himself on the manufacture of an automatic film machine in Tokyo and has been engaged in this business up to the present.

In the meantime Ikeda was allowed to film scenes of the destruction of barbed wires by means of machine-guns, tests of the resistance power of the tanks, various camouflaging scenes, practice of the tank corps, demonstration of the various secret equipment made on the day of the commencement exercises of the Cavalry School, and also scenes of the secret gunnery practice. For the filming of the last named he was specialy dispatched there by order of the headquarters of the Inspector-General of Military Education in 1928.

Ikeda made extra prints of these films and secretly kept the additional ones. In March last year Ikeda was asked by Yang Chieh, Chinese student in the Military Staff College, with whom he had been acquainted, to sell the films, which were the secrets of the Army, and Ikeda, it is alleged, sold the films to the Chinese for more than Yen 1,500.

The Japanese Now Call Their Emperor "Tenno"—An Explanation

A change was made last week by the Japanese Foreign Office in the official designation—applicable only in the Chinese and Japanese languages—of the Japanese Emperor. He will hereafter be referred to as "Tenno" instead of "Kotei", the latter term being reserved for Kings and Emperors of other countries. The term "Tenno" is the Japanese pronunication of the Chinese terms "Tien Wang" (天皇) which translated mean Heaven's King, or King of Heaven. That term, it may be recalled, was used by the leader of the Taiping Rebellion in China. The word "Kotei" is the Japanese pronunication of the Chinese words "Huang Ti" (皇帝), the two terms used by the Manchus for the Emperor of China. The Chinese also had a courtesy title for their Emperor known as "Tien Tsze" or "Son of Heaven."

The *Tokyo Asahi* of April 20 stated that the Japanese Foreign Office had announced that it would hereafter use "Dai Nippon Teikoku" (Great Japanese Imperial Realm) in referring to the name of Japan in official documents, where, heretofore, it had used either "Nippon Koku" (Japanese Realm) or "Dai Nippon Koku" (Great Japanese Realm).

Three Suspects in Nakayama Murder Case Brought Up at District Court

Yin Hai-sen, better known as "Shao Kwangtung" and two other Chinese brought up at the Chinese court in the International Settlement April 27 in connection with the murder in Darroch of Road, of Warrant Officer Hideo Nakayama, Japanese, on November 9 last year. The proceedings were held behind closed doors. Both the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Japanese authorities were in the position of being unable to present any concrete evidence against any of the trio and therefore no formal charge against them had been made. The prosecution then asked for a two weeks remand, which was granted, but the three judges presiding intimated that unless evidence be then forthcoming the three suspects would be released. Each prisoner was handcuffed, with two Japanese policeman guarding each. A large crowd, most of them Cantonese, crowded into the courtyard while the proceedings were in progress. One of the trio, an employee of the China Navigation Company, was seen to be weeping when he came out of the courtroom. Investigation into the affair has been conducted by Sub-Inspector Nakamura of the Shanghai International Settlement Police. There has been a general reticence on the part of both the Japanese and the Settlement Police to furnish any information concerning the incident. There are indications that the Japanese Nakamura rather overstepped his authority when he proceeded to Tsingtao, where he located "Shao Kwangtung." Nakamura came back to Shanghai and applied for extradition papers to the District Court here, the same being granted under the assumption that the man had already been arrested. Such was not the case and it is hinted that Nakamura, or some other Japanese official at Tsingtao under his coaching, made the arrest without observing the usual procedure, namely that the arrest was made in Chinese jurisdiction without reference to the Chinese authorities. As a result General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, made a protest.

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Shinto Rites Honor Memory of 947 Japanese Killed in Manchuria

The "souls" of 947 officers and men who lost their lives in action during the last year, were added to the list of revered war dead at the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo April 26. The incidental rites were described by *Domei* as "a weird mixing of Western military pomp and Japanese Shintoism." To the light of burning pine logs, in huge iron braziers, detachments from the Third Regiment of the Imperial Bodyguard Division, representatives of the various units in which the casualties occurred, delegates from the faculty and student body of all naval and military schools in Tokyo and representatives of officers and non-commissioned officers from the First Army Division, lined up in serried ranks before the shrine. In their middle, were in a group apart the 3,400 relatives of the deceased, who were specially invited to attend the ritual.

Anti-Japanese Volunteers Active in Manchuria

More than 600 anti-Japanese volunteers attacked the Pangki Hsien of Shengyang Province in Manchuria on April 24. More than 30 anti-Japanese volunteers were killed in the battle and the volunteers retreated to the mountains.

All foreign missionaries in Sinping, 85 miles east of Mukden, were evacuated last week, owing to the outbreak of serious banditry in that region. Misses Agnes and Jean Young, of the Scottish Presbyterian Mission proceeded to Mukden. The American missionaries there also have evacuated. They included Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Cook and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Clark, of the American Presbyterian Mission, and Father Haggerty of the Maryknoll Mission.

Japanese Emperor's Brother Arrives in Mukden

Prince Takahito Mikasa, youngest brother of Emperor Hirohito, is a visitor to Hsinking. The 21-year-old prince, who will graduate from the Tokyo Military Academy this summer, is visiting Manchukuo together with his 393 classmates under the supervision of Lieut.-Gen. Otozo, Yamada, director of the Academy. They are traveling in full campaign kit.

War Supply Bureau Established in Manchuria

The Japanese military authorities have established a special office in Mukden to purchase cotton, foodstuffs, leather, and other commodities for war purposes. Branch offices of the bureau will be established in Jehol and North China.

Korean Police Station Burned Down by Revolutionaries

About 600 Korean revolutionaries launched an attack against the Taishan police station in Korea April 23 and burned it to the ground.

War Minister Terauchi Plans Visit to Manchukuo

Domei states that Gen. Terauchi, Minister of War, will visit Manchukuo late in May immediately after the extraordinary session of the Diet adjourns. During his visit, he will investigate conditions on the strife-ridden border areas and will also study the needs of the Japanese forces in the country.

Manchurian Salt Firm Established

An ordinance providing for the establishment of the Manchuria Salt Manufacturing Company, a Yen 5,000,000 Japanese-Manchukou concern, was promulgated by the Government in Hsinking April 23. Simultaneously, Sun Chi-chang, Finance Minister, was appointed to head a committee which will take charge of the organization of the company.

Krupp Works Sell Patents for Substitute Fuel for Use in Manchuria

The *Tokyo Asahi* says that just at a time when the opportunity for a German-Manchukuo economic entente has been ripening following the visit of the German Far Eastern economic inquiry mission of Dr. Otto Kiep to Manchukuo, a contract for the transfer of a superior patent for manufacture of substitute fuel has been concluded between the Krupp Works of Germany and a group of Japanese and Manchukuo businessmen represented by Yasoichi Mine, noted businessman of Mukden. The Oriental Development Company, too, has decided to take a hand in realization of the substitute fuel manufacturing scheme. The transfer of the patent to Japan was agreed on at the price of about Yen 5,000,000.

S.M.R. Assets Show Gain Despite Writing-off

The assets of the South Manchuria Railway Company, now roughly total Yen 1,600,000,000, a committee of valuation experts revealed in Dairen April 24.

Despite a drastic writing-off of Yen 120,000,000 in the valuation of properties, the total assets, due to appreciation in the value of land owned by the concern, exceeds the highest previous estimate by Yen 20,000,000.

South Manchuria Railway Co. to Develop Aluminum Industry

Tokyo advices states that industrialization of the aluminum manufacturing process by the patent held by the South Manchuria Railway Company has been achieved and a plan is now under way for the production of 2,000 tons of aluminum per annum with a capital of Yen 4,000,000. Of late the various chemical industry companies are planning to manufacture aluminum and if the entire schemes of these companies so far announced are to be all realized, it would be easy to supply the annual demand in Japan of 10,000 tons without resort to foreign purchases. Already considerable success has been achieved in the extraction of alcohol from kiaoliang, in which Manchukuo greatly abounds, in experiments at the South Manchuria Railway Company's central laboratory and other places.

Abolition of Extrality in Manchuria—To Be Treated as a "Civilized State"

Signature of the new treaty abolishing extrality rights in Manchuria will follow the formal recognition by Japan of Manchukuo's "worthiness to be treated as a state on equal terms with the civilized states of the world at large." Japan is expected to jssue a declaration to this effect late in May.

The drafting of the new treaty, which is hailed in Hsinking as "epochmaking," was begun immediately after the Emperor of Japan, on August 9. 1935, sanctioned the relinquishment of Japan's special privileges in Manchukuo. The pact will not affect Japanese jurisdiction over the Kwantung Leased Territory, nor the status of the South Manchuria Railway Zone as a Japanese sphere of influence. The Japanese Ambassador, Gen. K. Ueda, and the Manchukuo Foreign Minister, Chang Yen-ching, will sign the treaty on behalf of their respective countries.

Extrality to Come to an End in Manchuria July 1

Taking another step towards the surrender of extraterritorial rights in Manchukuo, the Tokyo Cabinet April 25 approved the proposed transfer of the right of taxation and industrial administration in the South Manchuria Railway zone to the Hsinking Government. A draft agreement providing for the rendition of these rights has been submitted to the Privy Council for approval. The transfer is expected to be effected on July 1.

Central Bank of Manchuria Has Prosperous Half Year

The operations of the Central Bank of Manchuria, according to its report, during the half year period ending December 31, 1935 compared with the last period showed remarkable gains in the principal items of the balance sheet. Total deposits rose from 137.3 million to 152.1 million yuan. Total loans and advances increased from 146.5 million to 171.0 million yuan. Notes issued increased from 113.7 million to 178.7 million yuan, reflection in the mian the rise in the seasonal demands for funds. Securities held rose from 58.7 milling to 60.1 million yuan. Bullions and foreign currencies increased from 40.5 million to 50.4 million yuan, accounted for chiefly by the increased purchases of gold.

U.S. and British Consuls in Mukden Leaving on Furlough

P. D. Butler, and Joseph W. Ballantine, respectiverly British and American Consuls-General in Mukden, are leaving Manchukuo in June on furlough, the *Kokutsu News* Agency reported from Mukden April 19. Both, it was said, were summoned by their home governments to report on the situation in the new Empire, "to enable the two Governments to formulate their Far Eastern policies."

Mongolians Are Bitter Over Execution of Officials by Japanese

The authorities at Ulan Bator, bitter over the exceution by the Kwantung Army of Ling Sheng and other high Mongolian officials last week, say the real cause of the brutal execution lies in the fact that all the groups of the Mongolian population, in Manchukuo, even the members of the high Administration, in whom the Japanese have attempted to find support, feel a hatred against the invaders and against the regime of violence, arbitrariness and national enslavement established by them in Manchukuo including Barga. Even the Mongolian princes at Barga have proved that they can no longer be capable of serving the invaders under duress. The Japanese Militarists, it was stated, are striving to disguise matters by provocational reports about Ling Sheng's connections with the Mongolian People's Republic, in spite of the obvious fact that the Mongolian People's Republic which is engaged in its own internal affairs and in the work for the raising of the material welfare and cultural level of its masses, does not strive for any conquests beyond its own borders and therefore, does not need the establishing for this purpose, of any secret or open connections.

British Malaya Leads in Number of Chinese Schools Abroad

Schools for the younger generation of overseas Chinese now in operation in foreign lands number 2666 in all, according to statistics released by the Bureau of Education of the Overseas Affairs Commission.

While British Malaya leads with a total number of 844, the figures reveal, there is but one lone school in England.

Following are the statistics of the principal countries: British Malaya, 844; Hongkong, Macao, 349; Siam, 158; Philippines, 90; U.S.A., 49; Canada, 17; Japan, 10; Dutch East Indies, 548; Burma, 302; Annam, 124; British Borneo, 71; Hawaii Islands, 43; Korea, 16; Australia, 10.

U. S. State Department Publishes Documents on Siberian Adventure

The State Department in Washington April 21 published information, hitherto kept secret, explaining the circumstances in which American-Japanese relations and the joint fight against the Soviet Communist Party under the Administration of the late President Woodrow Wilson had to end in failure. Attached to it was another information communicated to the State Department in 1920 by an intelligence organ in Siberia. In making public the information the State Department added that the consent of the Japanese Government had been obtained for the public announcement of the information. According to the *Tokyo Yomiuri*, the United States and Japan were friendly at the outset of the joint expedition to Siberia. Despite this fact their relation became antagonistic gradually as time went on. The United States considered Japan's occupation of Northern Saghalien as illegal and refused to recognize it, whereas Japan charged that the withdrawal of American troops without the knowledge of Japan constituted a lack of faith because of the joint expedition and was an effort to betray Japan and cater to Russia. However, Japan's expedition to Northern Saghalien was allegedly based on the incident in which 100 Japanese residents of Nikolaievsk were murdered by the Bolshevks.

Nanking Ministries Promise Aid to Shanghai Native Factories

The Ministries of Industry and Finance April 25 replied to a petition of the Shanghai Native Factories Association requesting that $200 millions be allocated from the proceeds of the $340 million Recovery Loan (*Fu-Hsing Kung-Chai*) as a foundation fund for the granting of loans to native factories by the Central Bank of China and the Bank of Communications on the security of immovable property. The Ministry of Industry stated that the request for the granting of mortgage loans to factories will be referred to the Ministry of Finance for consideration. The Ministry of Finance replied that any member-factory of the Association desiring to apply for loans should communicate with the loans Committee.

Dr. H. H. Kung's Bodyguards in Feud—One Killed, Other Wounded

Wu Kwei, a bodyguard employed by Dr. H. H. Kung, vicepresident to the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, was killed, and Shang Chu, another bodyguard who is also a chauffeur, was wounded and is now in the Red Cross General Hospital on Avenue Haig, as result of a gun battle staged to settle a grudge at the Kung residence at 383 Route de H. Sieyes April 24. Wu was hit twice, the bullets entering his chest. Death was instantaneous. Shang was hit only once but was seriously wounded.

Peasants Near Soochow Stage Demonstration Against High Taxes

More than a thousand irate peasants gathered at a village near Soochow April 26 and rushed the government building in a protest against the high land taxes and particularly demanding the release of three peasants who had been arrested because of previous demonstrations. One peasant was reported wounded in a clash with the Peace Preservation Corps.

Corner-stone of Art Vault Is Laid at Nanking

A ceremony marking the laying of the corner-stone of the vault for preservation of the art treasures of the Peiping Palace Museum was held at Chaotienkung in Nanking April 15, in the presence of a large gathering of scholars and intellectual leaders, including Dr. Tsai Yuen-pei, President of the Academia Sinica and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Museum.

Chinese Charged with Assaulting Russian Ex-Governor

Hansel Kwok, a young man prominent in local Chinese circles, was placed under $3,000 bond April 25 by the First Special District Court where he appeared in answer to a summons charging him with assault against the person of A. M. Mercouloff, son of N. D. Mercouloff, at one time Governor of the Maritime Province of Siberia. According to the complaint, Mr. Kwok struck Mr. Mercouloff on the night of October 9.

Hulutao Harbor in Manchuria to Be Developed

The Japanese authorities have ordered the South Manchuria Railway Company to develop the Hulutao harbor. It is reported that construction of the Lochin harbor at the northern part of Korea will be suspended for the time being, so as to give the fullest attention to Hulutao by the South Manchuria Railway Company.

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Moscow Accepts Tokyo Border Proposals

The Soviet Government April 27 informed the Tokyo Foreign Office of its approval of the creation of two commissions to demarcate and settle disputes along the strife-torn eastern section of the Manchukuo-Soviet border. Moscow's decision was communicated to Mr. Arita, Foreign Minister, by C. C. Yureneff, the Soviet Ambassador.

The Soviet Government had hitherto maintained that the jurisdiction of the two bodies should extend to the entire Soviet-Manchukuo frontier. Later this stand was modified, Moscow agreeing to limiting the jurisdiction of the demaration commission to the eastern section of the border, between the Tumen River and Lake Khanka.

On April 23, Mr. Arita requested Mr. Yureneff to seek the consent of his Government to confining attention for the time being to the "trouble sector." This consent was received by Mr. Yureneff, and immediately communicated to the Gaimusho.

Gaimusho officials said that the personnel of the two commissions would be divided equally between Soviet Russia on the one hand and Japan and Manchukuo on the other. Negotiations on the question will be commenced immediately between the Tokyo Gaimusho and the Hsinking Foreign Office.

Soviet Russia's acceptance of Japan's proposals for a settlement of border issues is heralded in Tokyo as paving the way to an amicable solution of all frontier incidents.

The readiness of Soviet Russia to restrict the scope of the projected border redemarcation committee to the frontier between Lake Khalka and Possiet Bay, on the understanding that the proposed frontier dispute committee deal with the entire Manchoukuo-Soviet frontier, is reported to have been expressed by Constantin Yureneff, the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo, in an interview with Mr. Arita, the Foreign Minister in Tokyo, April 23.

Tass messages from Moscow in describing the conversations held in Tokyo between Mr. Yurenev, Soviet Ambassador to Japan, and Mr. Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, regarding the formation of a frontier commission to delimit the border between Manchuria and Soviet territory, quoted Mr. Arita as stating that he was not opposed in principle to the formation of commissions along the entire Soviet-Manchurian frontier, but, at the present time he considered it necessary that the formation of a redemarcation commission and a commission for the settlement of conflicts is to be confined only to the eastern section of this frontier. Mr. Yurenev explained that despite the fact that the frontier question is indisputable, the Soviet government is prepared to accept a proposal from the Japanese government about the redemarcation of the eastern section of the Soviet-Manchurian frontier, provided that a peaceful atmosphere be created along this entire frontier.

Soviets Ask Japanese to Suppress Irresponsible Elements

On April 22, the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow Mr. Ohta gave a dinner on the occasion of the departure for Japan of the former Military Attache Colonel Hata, and the assuming of duties as new attache of Lieutenant Colonel Osata. The dinner was attended by Marshals Voroshilov, Yegorov, Budenny and others. In his speech Mr. Ohta pointed out that, despite the existence of certain misunderstandings between the U.S.S.R. and Japan, there are no such questions which could not be settled in a peaceful way. In answering Mr. Ohta, Marshal Voroshilov fully endorsed an opinion expressed by Mr. Ohta that there are no disputable questions between the U.S.S.R. and Japan which could not be settled in a peaceful way. Precisely, therefore, the U.S.S.R. which is not only striving to live in peace with the its neighbors, but is actively struggling for peace with the whole world, has proposed that the Japanese government should conclude a non-aggression pact. Thus the Soviet government is striving to settle all of the frontier differences in a peaceful way. Unfortunately, the number of frontier conflicts, that have been in no way provoked by the actions of the Red Army and the Soviet frontier guards, who have never crossed the foreign frontier, have so increased in recent months that they now begin to be a menace, to the friendly relations of both countries. The Soviet government therefore, has the right to expect that the Japanese government, if it is really striving for peace, (Marshal Voroshilov said) will put an end to the actions of those irresponsible elements who had provoked the bloody clashes.

Tunnel to Be Built at Harbin—Has Military Significance

Construction will be started in the latter part of May for the building of a tunnel at the Harbin station at a cost of $100,000. The work is of great importance from a military point of view, as the Japanese are planning to operate the railway line in case of bombing of the station by enemy planes in time of war.

Soviet Cossacks Cavalry Divisions Are Renamed

By an order issued by the Commissar for Defence, Mr. Voroshilov, from May 15, the Tenth and Twelfth Territorials and the Fourth and Sixth Cavalry Divisions will be renamed respectively the Tenth Terekstavropol, the Twelfth Kuban Territorial, the Fourth Kubanoterek and the Sixth Don Cossacks Divisions.

Soviet Captain Fined Yen 1,000—Ship Ordered Freed—Soviets Sieze Japanese Fishing Trawlers

Returning a verdict of guilty against Captain Iwashenko of the Soviet steamer *Suchan* on charges of having infringed upon the provisions of Art. III of the Japanese Shipping Law, the Aomori District Court last week fined the Russian skipper Yen 1,000. The demand of Shigeru Sato, prosecutor, that the 3,500-ton passenger vessel be confiscated, was rejected by the court.

Evidently in retaliation, the Soviets end of last week seized two Japanese fishing trawlers in the Sakhalin area.

Japan's intention use force for the protection of Japanese fishermen operating in Soviet territorial waters, should the present fisheries convention between the two countries lapse next month, was forecast in a conference between representatives of the Ministries of the Navy, Foreign Affairs, and Industry and Commerce, in Tokyo April 24.

New Soviet proposals concerning the revision of the Fishing Convention were communicated to the Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy by M. Kozlocsky, the Chief of the Eastern Department of the Foreign Commissariat. While making new concessions as proof of its goodwill, the Soviet Government, M. Eozlocsky said, hoped that the Japanese Government would take steps to complete negotiations in the shortest possible time. The present fishery treaty will expire on May 28.

New Oil Well Indicates Big Field in Urals

Oil of a very high quality has been discovered in well No. 7 in the Krasnokamsk District of the Urals at a depth of 900 to 950 metres. Preliminary tests show the oil to contain over 40 per cent of light fractions, including 21 per cent of gasoline.

Employees of Soviet Embassy in Tokyo Accused of Espionage

The sixteen Japanese and one Russian arrested by officers of the foreign section of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board during the past three months on suspicion of espionage on behalf of the Soviet Embassy are to be tried in the Procurator's Court shortly on charges of violating the laws for the preservation of peace and the protection of military secrets. Their activities, alleged to have been under the direction of the chief of the intelligence service of the Embassy, were "in anticipation of a war with Japan," the Japanese press asserts.

Espionage was said to have started last autumn when attempts were made to obtain copies of subversive documents circulated by certain cliques in Japan, which were much talked about at the time. One was finally obtained, it is claimed, and sold to the Embassy's intelligence chief for "a large sum of money."

Some historical espionage was alleged to have taken place at the Ueno Imperial (Public) Library when Mitsuru Inoue, one of those under arrest, is charged with hiring five persons to copy news reports printed in Japanese papers at the time of the Russo-Japanese war. The object of this is said to have been to obtain information on domestic policies in Japan during the war.

Another of the suspects, Shigero Kono, at the time of the February 26 revolt, was alleged to have obtained the name card of Captain Teruzo Ando, one of the rebel leaders, upon which was written permission to go through the lines of the rebel forces. He is charged with supplying information concerning the revolt to the Embassy.

The outline of an espionage case involving "a certain foreign embassy" (which is of course that of the Soviets) was splashed in the April 22 issue of the *Hochi Shimbun*. The journal declared that, as a result of the "certain embassy" having been put under surveillance by the police authorities since February 26, "seventeen undesirable" Japanese, allegedly Communists, were arrested. It added that those arrested have been examined by the police and are suspected of having violated the peace preservation law and the military secrets protection law.

Reforms in Diplomatic Service Proposed by Chinese Foreign Office

Signalizing the intention of the Chinese Government to strengthen Chinese diplomatic service abraod, sweeping changes have been proposed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the appointment and transference of diplomatic and consular officials in the future. An order issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs April 14 announced that a commission for the examination of the qualifications of the personnel in the diplomatic and consular service has been formed. The function of this body is to examine the qualifications of future appointees. In examining the qualifications of future appointees in the diplomatic service, the commission will pay special attention to the following qualifications, namely, academic training, proficiency in foreign languages, appearance, health and character.

French Capital to Be Used in China Railway Project

The Tokyo *Asahi* April 21 stated that an authoritative report had it that the Nanking Government had decided to undertake the construction of the Chengtu-Chungking railway line. The construction works are to be under the charge of the Chuanchin Railway Company and the expenses amounting to 48,000,000 yuan are to be covered by the company's capital of 20,000,000 yuan; 10,000,000 yuan to be defrayed by the China Construction Bank and 20,000,000 yuan or so by France and Britain.

The French investment will occupy the major portion of the 20,000,000 yuan while the British are to supply construction material as part of its share. Thus the project is watched with interest as manifestation of the advance of French capital on China.

In order to enable construction work to be started at an early date, another engineering corps was despatched to Chungking April 26 by the Ministry of Railways to make surveys on the projected Chengtu-Chungking Railway.

A loan of $320,000 has been secured by the Nanking Municipal Government for extension of the Nanking City Railway so as to connect with the Nanking-Wuhu section of the Kiangnan Railway.

Nanking to Raise Loan for Railways in West and South China

During his recent visit to Shanghai, Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Railways, approached local banking circles for a loan for the construction of new railways in Kweichow, Yunnan, Szechuan, Kwangsi, and other provinces, and the extension of the Peiping-Suiyuan, Kiaochow-Tsinan Railways, and other lines. The proposed loan, it is learned, is to be secured on a portion of the Third Period Railway Construction Loan, amounting to $120,000,000, the issuance of which recently was approved by the Central authorities. Further negotiations are expected to take place between the Ministry of Railways and the three Government banks.

Through Traffic Inaugurated on North China-S.M.R Railway

The inauguration of through traffic between the Peiping Liaoning and the South Manchuria Railways was scheduled for May 1. A through traffic office has been established at Tientsin.

Japanese Silkman Says China Begins to Threaten Japan's Supremacy in Silk Trade

China will redeem her heritage as the world's largest exporter of raw silk within the next 10 years under present conditions, Goro Nishimura, resident official of the Central Silk Society of Japan in Shanghai, warned members of the Association in an address in Tokyo last week.

New China Merchants S. N. Wharf Opened at Wenchow

The new wharf of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. at Wenchow was formally opened April 17. Among those who made speeches was Mr. Hsu, the district magistrate, and S. Y. Chen, the company's local manager.

Hunan-Kweichow Highway to Be Opened to Traffic This Month

The Hunan-Kweichow Highway, which is now on the last stage of construction, will be opened to traffic during May. The new highway, when completed, will form an important link in the nation's highway network in the Southwest.

Chiang Orders Prompt Completion of Yunnan-Kweichow Highway

General Chiang Kai-shek, has ordered the completion of the Yunnan-Kweichow highway before May 15. The Kweichow Pacification Commissioner's Headquarters has been instructed to dispatch troops to help in construction work of the highway.

Canton to Build New Sugar Refinery

The Kwangtung authorities have decided to build another new sugar refinery at Tangchow, Chungchan Hsien, at a cost of $6,000,000. The two sugar refineries now operating in Kwangtung have had a total profit of $1,500,000 in 1935.

Kwangtung Government to Impose Surtax on Luxuries

A surtax on luxuries will be imposed by the Kwangtung Provincial Government from June 1. The rates of the new surtax will range from 50 to 70 per cent *ad valorem*, and will be levied on more than a hundred kinds of goods regarded as luxuries.

China's Trade With Australia Results in Adverse Balance

China's trade with Australia resulted in an adverse balance of $2,467,000 for the year of 1935, according to statistics released by the Overseas Affairs Commission in Nanking, April 21.

Hankow Mills to Close Down Due to Business Depression

All oil refineries in Hankow and Hanyang have decided to close down this month, while all the cotton and flour mills will cut production.

South Manchuria Railway Company to Enlarge Shanghai Wharf

At the request of the Japanese military authorities, the South Manchuria Railway Company has decided to enlarge its wharf in Shanghai. According to Japanese reports, the cost of the work will amount to $300,000.

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Last Will & Testament of	Special Proceedings No. 1931
	NOTICE
Edward Gugerty Berrien, Deceased	Filed at Shanghai, China, April 23, 1936.
	William T. Collins, Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD GUGERTY BERRIEN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 2, 1936, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Otis D. Terrell, Special Admr.
175 Soochow Road,
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Sino-Japanese Joint Anti-Communist Campaign

BY F. S. CHEN

FOR several years China has devoted herself to suppression of communist-bandits. What with military success, what with economic blockade, the red strongholds in Fukien and Kiangsi have been successively captured by the central armies. As a consequence of strenuous efforts on the part of Generalissimo Chiang and his colleagues and followers, communism, which was once an actual rival of the National Government, proves to be no longer a menace to the authority of the Central Government. The communist-bandits now become mere roving bands, ravaging and plundering wherever they go.

Lately, the remnant communist-bandits have invaded Shansi, comparatively vulnerable to attack. The situation in Shansi is, however, not so menacing as the report goes. During the time when communism in China is on the wane, Japan strongly urges China to make joint efforts for communist-suppression. Responsible Japanese have given emphatic statements, stressing the necessity of Sino-Japanese cooperation.

A Pretext for Further Action

The Japanese expression "joint anti-communistic campaign" lends itself to at least three interpretations. One is to take it as a pretext for Japanese further actions in North China. In a recent interview with the newspapermen at Peiping, Major Imai, Japanese Military Attache, we remember, said: "If peace and order in Hopei and Chahar were threatened by the Reds, the Japanese army would take prompt and effective action." Miura, successor to Doihara as head of Kwantung Army's Special Service Division, has regarded the red situation in Shansi as a menace to the peace of the whole of Asia. Japan is dissatsified with the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, which still functions within the Nanking regime; she wishes to convert North China into an adjunct of "Manchukuo." Should the Reds in Shansi retreat to Hopei and Chahar, Japan would have a good pretext for military action.

Preparation for War with Russia

Second, the Japanese expression might be taken to indicate that Japan is preparing to strike at the Soviet Union. Japan knows well that unless the border disputes are satisfactorily settled, Japan and Russia will sooner or later be involved in war. A spark may cause a conflagration. Japan feels it necessary to entrench herself firmly in Manchuria, North China, and Inner Mongolia before she is engaged in an armed clash with Russia. This explains why Japan is doing her utmost to supptess the "bandits" in Manchukuo and, at the same time, consolidating her position in North China and Inner Mongolia. Fundamental among the interests of Japan in Manchuria, North China, etc. is the strategic importance of these territories. The exploitation of the man-power and economic resources in the aforesaid places appears to Japan a link of the chain of powerful positions which Japan is forging. The so-called joint-anti-communistic-campaign is a mild way of hinting at a Sino-Japanese Alliance against Russia at the expense of China.

A Feeler

Third, the Japanese expression may have been a feeler to determine just how other nations would react to Japan's assertion: Japan is a breakwater against the flood of communism. Self-styled as an anti-Bolshevism bulwark, Japan has won the confidence of many Western people, notably the diehards, by her colored propaganda. Japanese papers and periodicals are full of exaggerated stories about red péril. A mud puddle would be as the Atlantic Ocean if enough water were put into it. Propaganda is a powerful weapon of Japan in detracting the world's attention from her activities, overt or covert, in China.

China's Attitude

According to a Hsinking despatch (April 10), the Foreign Ministry of Manchukuo, in view of Russia's counter-charge to Nanking's protest against the Russo-Mongolian Mutual Assistance Pact, thinks it advisable for Manchukuo, China, and Japan to form an anti-red bloc. The Ministry will, in the nearest future, solicit China and Japan for formation of the bloc. Now that the Suifenho incident has strained Russo-Japanese relations to the breaking-point, Japan may, in all probability, use increased pressure to press for China's siding with her. How China will respond to Japan's "request" and whether China can maintain a strict neutrality in the event of a Soviet-Japanese clash are questions of great interest. The Nanking authorities, we feel sure, will act with caution. Naturally they will look hefore they leap. The international situation is so complicated that a mistaken step may entail consequences too dreadful to relate.

To suppress the communist bandits in China is one thing; to identify herself with the cause of anti-Bolshevism is another. To protest against the Russo-Mongolian Pact is one thing; to be hostile to Russia is another. China wants to have peace with all of her neighbors. She wishes that she and her neighbors would live and let live with due respect for the rights and interests of one another; she does not intend to play one against the other and to ally with one against the other.

The conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and China may remind one of a fable about the cooperation of a dwarf and a giant. The dwarf joined the giant's side. In two successive battles, the dwarf lost one of his arms and one of his legs; but the giant remained unhurt. Even when the dwarf became an invalid, the giant still asked the dwarf to fight for him. The lesson, which the dwarf had, should be a warning to China.

Foochow, April 12, 1936.

Huge Quantities of Japanese Goods Smuggled to North-West

Kansu and other north-western provinces have become a popular market of goods of "a certain foreign country" smuggled into North China through the so-called demilitarized zone, according to a survey made of business conditions in the parts of China. Marked with cheaper prices, these foreign products are literally flooding the market in that region, composed mainly of sugar, cotton and marine products. The survey estimates that 80 per cent of imported goods came through North China and only about 20 per cent through Shanghai and Nanking.

Smuggled Goods Dumped in Tsinpu and Lunghai Line Cities

Large quantities of all kinds of smuggled goods weighing over 50,000 tons, have been dumped during the last four weeks in various cities along the Tientsin-Pukow and Lunghai Railways, including Tsinan, Hsuchow, Kaifeng, Chengchow, Pengpu and other cities, according to reports from Hsuchow. All these smuggled goods came from Tientsin.

Large quantities of smuggled goods are being sold in Hsuchow, Pangpu and Chengchow. It is reported that no less than 50,000 tons of smuggled goods had been sent south from Tientsin by train every month.

Preparations are being made to utilise Chikou and Chaochiakowtze, south of Taku, for the landing of smuggled goods, according to reports from Tsangchow, south of Tientsin. The roads to both these ports, it is stated, are being speedily repaired.

The bogus regime in East Hopei has collected no less than $3,000,000 Customs revenues in the past few months of its existence, according to well-informed circles. Taking advantage of the practice of smuggling by the Japanese, the bogus regime has encouraged the import of Japanese goods at Chongli by collecting only one-fourth of the regular Customs duty of the Chinese Goverment.

Additional Customs Inspection Stations Opened in North China

New regulations were introduced in North China this week for the prevention of smuggling. The regulations provide for the establishment of a number of Customs inspection stations at Chonghsien, Changhsintien, Hsiachiakow and the suburbs of Tientsin. Large rewards are given to anyone, who reports to the authorities the movements of the smuggled goods and strong actions will be taken to detain and confiscate these goods. As confiscated artificial silk and sugar cargoes are being sold at auction at a very low price, the smugglers are finding it extremely difficult to make any profit in their illegal dealings, Already the price of artificial silk and sugar in Tientsin has greatly decreased. With large quantities of these smuggled goods now stored up in Kaoyang and Chowchen in Hopei and Shantung provinces respectively, the smugglers are facing serious financial problems. In the Japanese Concession in Tientsin, it is estimated that 800,000 bales of artificial silk and 1,600,000 packages of sugar are stored up without a market. Very eager to sell these goods, the Japanese smugglers are transporting them to Shensi and Kansu by trucks for sale.

Smuggling of Salt Meets Damper in Tientsin

On the s.s. *Changping Maru*, the Chinese Customs authorities found 6,000 catties of smuggled salt from Dairen. The salt was confiscated by the authoritics.

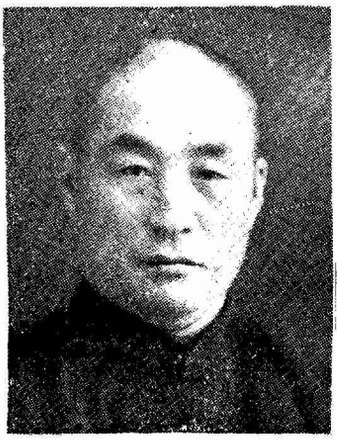
Thirteen bales of artificial silk, which were being smuggled into Shanghai from North China by two Japanese ronin, were seized at Chenju station April 21. The two Japanese were released, but the silk was handed over to the Customs authorities.

Import Duties on Sugar and Artificial Silk to Be Reduced

The import duty on artificial silk will be reduced from C.G.U.120 to C.G.U. 72 per bale and the import duty on sugar will be reduced from C.G.U. 96 to C.G.U. 58 per package, according to information obtained from the Customs authorities in Tientsin. The new rates are to be enforced beginning from May 1, in an attempt to check the practice of smuggling by the Japanese 'ronins.'

In addition to the reduction of import duties, the North China puthorities have decided to increase the freight charges on artificial silk and sugar by train. It is expected that these measures will deal a deadly blow to the smugglers and once for all stop this

Who's Who in China



石敬亭

Gen. Shih Ching-ting

Gen. Shih Ching-ting, Government official; born at Liching district, Shantung, 1883; received his training at a military school attached to an army; has served successively as Chief-of-Staff of the 2nd Group Army of the Nationalist Revolution Forces; Field-Commander-in-Chief of the 6th Front Army and concurrently Chairman of the Shensi Provincial Government; Inspector-General of Military Training of the 2nd Group Army and concurrently Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government; reserve member of the 5th Central Supervisory Committee; since 1935, member of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, Chairman of the Communications Committee of the Council and concurrently Chief Counsellor to the Headquarters of the Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Chahar with the rank of Lieutenant-General; address: Headquarters of the Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Chahar, Peiping.

石敬亭，山東利津縣人，年五十三歲，隨營學堂畢業，曾任國民革命軍第二集團軍總參謀長，第六方面軍總指揮兼陝西省政府主席，第二集團軍訓練總監兼山東省政府主席，第五屆候補監察委員，一九三五年任冀察政務委員會委員，冀察綏靖主任公署總參議，實任陸軍中將，現在斯職。通信處，冀察綏靖公署。

practice, which has already become a serious menace to the national finance of the country.

Assistance of the Tientsin Post Office has been solicited by the Customs authorities in the matter of checking smuggling activities in Tientsin.

Smuggling of Gasoline and Kerosine Investigated by Foreign Oil Companies

Great anxiety is being felt by the foreign oil interests in North China over the smuggling situation, as gasoline and kerosine are being smuggled into the area in large quantities in the past few days. Four thousand cases of gasoline and kerosine were smuggled into Tientsin on April 20, 21 and 22. Representatives of the American Standard Oil Company of New York, Texaco Oil Company, and the British Asiatic Petroleum Company are proceeding to East Hopei to investigate the situation. The smuggling of oil is handled by an Eastern Hopei Company, with its head office at Chongli, according to reliable reports.

Tientsin Customs Reduces Fine on Japanese Ship from $100,000 to $5,000

It is learned that the Ministry of Finance has approved the recommendations of the Tientsin Customs authorities regarding the settlement of the s.s. *Haichong* smuggling case.

The settlement, as recommended by the Tientsin customs authorities and as was agreed by the Japanese consular officials, includes the confiscation of all the contraband carried in the ship and the payment of a fine of $5,000 by the smuggling ship. The original fine was set at $100,000.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross Investigates North China Situation

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross is making a study of the effects of smuggling in North China to the British commercial interests. Sir Frederick is conferring with the British Superintendent of Customs in Tientsin on the problem.

The City Editor of *The London Times* commented April 23 on the interview at Shanghai in which Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government, expressed the opinion that China would manage her new currency system successfully. If this expectation is realized, it was stated, China will have taken a great step forward towards enlarging her economic activities and improving her standard of living. Capital for development, if Chinese finances were better managed, would have been freely provided in the past, he added.

The *Manchester Guardian* stated that all reports agree that the Chinese Government is succeeding reasonably well in replacing the traditional silver standard with managed currency.

The *Daily Telegraph* stated that the first consideration for the Chinese Government is that expenditure must be pruned if the budget is to be balanced.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of FRANK R. VIDA, Deceased

Cause No. 4043
Special Proceedings No. 1060
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, April 8, 1936.
William T. Collins, Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of FRANK R. VIDA, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 10, 1936, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

WILLIAM J. GANDE, Executor,
31 Peking Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.

In the United States Court for China

In re. ESTATE of ALBERT EBER LEVIN, Deceased.

Cause No. 4039
Special Proceedings No. 1059
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, April 27, 1936
William T. Collins, Clerk

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ALBERT EBER LEVIN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 2, 1936, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

W. A. Reed, Administrator.
c/o U. S. Court for China,
Foochow & Kiangse Road,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.

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Japan's Program in North China, an exposition of the Imperial Army's view, written by Gen. Hayao Tada, Commander of the Japanese forces at Tientsin. This declaration which aroused world interest constitutes the best explanation of Japan's attitude in fostering an "autonomy" movement in the five Chinese provinces, Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Chahar and Suiyuan, Price 40c

China and the European Situation, an exposition of the new situation which has developed as a result of the Italo-British-Ethyopian Crisis, written by a well-known authority, Dr. Thomas F. Millard who recently returned from an extended trip to Europe and U. S. A., Price 15c

Why the United States Maintains its Full Naval Strength in the Pacific, an explanation of the developments since 1931 which have made it necessary for America to keep its full naval strength in Pacific waters, Price 15c

All three pamphlets, reprinted from recent issues of *The Review*, will be mailed to readers for 50c. Send stamps if more convenient.

China Weekly Review

160 Avenue Edward VII,

Shanghai.

Men and Events

Major Samuel V. Constant, Assistant U.S. Military Attache in Peiping, spent several days in Shanghai last week.

R. T. Peyton Griffin of the editorial staff of the *North China Daily News* departed from Shanghai end of last week via Siberia for England on holiday.

Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Russia, who has been recuperating his health at Berlin, will soon leave for Switzerland on a sightseeing tour.

Roger Arnold was discharged from the Country Hospital this week after an operation. He is proceeding to his home in Yunnanfu where he is General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

Eleven ricsha coolies were sentenced to 50 days imprisonment in the Shanghai District Court April 27 for participating in the riot at Markham Road bridge two weeks ago.

A tombstone of the Ming Dynasty dated 1531 was discovered last week in the vicinity of the new site of the Sun Yat-sen University at Shekpai, a suburb of Canton.

An order was issued by the Ministry of Communications last week that all the navigation organs in Shanghai must continue to work on Saturday afternoons as on other days.

The Shanghai Fishery Office of the Ministry of Industries has been ordered to wind up its affairs this month on account of financial difficulties.

The French Embassy has lodged a protest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the imposition of a surtax on Annam coal by the Kwangtung provincial government.

A new national record was created in broad jump by Wang Shih-lin in the annual track meet of the Peiping Physical Education Institute concluded in Peiping April 26, leaping 6.94 meters, or equivalent to 22 feet 5.5 inches.

Clarence E. Gauss, the American Consul-General, and Mrs. Gauss have taken the residence of J. E. Swan, 169 Amherst Avenue, Columbia Circle. They were previously located at the Cathay Mansions.

A campaign has been launched among educational circles throughout the country to raise funds for building a house in Tsingtao for Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, President of the Academia Sinica, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

E. J. Hellman, prominent U.S. West Coast financier and a Vice-President of the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, departed from Shanghai end of last week for Japan and the United States after a two weeks visit here to investigate business conditions.

Mrs. Helen Godwin Mueth of Carmel-By-The-Sea, California, a noted center for artists and writers, is visiting Shanghai. She is stopping at the Cathay Hotel. During the first part of her visit here she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Lee.

The Hongkong Legislative Council April 23 passed the final reading of Tele-communications Ordinance. Under the Ordinance the Governor and Council are empowered to take appropriate measures in order to control the reception and distribution of wireless news messages in the Colony.

T'ang Leang-li, Chinese Minister Extraordinary, was received by the German Foreign Minister Baron Neurath in Berlin April 24. Previously the Chinese Minister Extraordinary had conversations with Ambassador-at-large von Ribbentrop and Alfred Rosenberg, chief of the National Socialist party's foreign organization.

With a capital of $1,500,000, the British Jardine, Matheson & Company is building a new brewery in Yangtzepoo. Construction of the factory building has been completed recently and it is expected that beer manufactured in the brewery will be ready for sale in the latter part of August. The brewery will produce about 70,000 cases every year.

Col. F. B. Price, the new officer commanding the U.S. Fourth Marines in Shanghai, together with Mrs. Price, arrived in Shanghai April 25, to relieve Col. John C. Beaumont, who will depart from Shanghai for the United States via Siberia and Europe on May 7. The retiring head of the Marines, Colonel John C. Beaumont gave an at-home cocktail party at the American Women's Club on April 27.

The National Conference of the Presidents of Medical Colleges, convened by the Ministry of Education, was formally opened in Nanking April 22. Twenty-five medical college presidents from various parts of the country were present and were welcomed by Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, and Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the National Health Administration. Tuan Hsi-peng, Political Vice-Minister of Education, presided.

The death occurred April 23 of Mrs. Gertrude Carter Gilman, wife of the Rt. Rev. A. A. Gilman, Bishop of the American Church Mission at Hankow. The late Mrs. Gilman is survived by her husband, the Rt. Rev. A. A. Gilman, a son, Frederick Carter Gilman, both in China; a son and married daughter, Mrs. Frank S. Hutchines, both in the United States.

The death occurred in London this week of Dr. J. W. Jackson, for many years a leading physician in Shanghai, retiring from here in 1921.

Arrangements are expected to be completed by the end of this month, for a direct radiophone service between Peiping and Tokyo. The service is planned to be inaugurated on June 1.

Thomas Norman, chief officer of the s.s. *Wantung*, last seen in Shanghai, April 24, is reporting missing. The news of his disappearance was broadcast by means of radio. He is 32 years of age, height five feet eight inches, with light brown hair and of stocky build.

James Lin, the adopted son of Lin Sen, chairman of the National Government, who came into prominence last summer following his romance with an American salesgirl, (who last week divorced him), is working as a secretary in the Suiyuan provincial government at Paotau, according to the *World Morning News*, a "mosquito" paper.

A tea party was given by Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Shanghai, D. K. Lieu and Liu Hsiang, on behalf of the City Government of Greater Shanghai at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Rue de Boulevard Montigny, April 27.

Dr. Chu Ke-chen, the new president of the Chekiang National University, has been re-elected president of the China Meteorological Society, with Chiang Ping-jan, as Vice-president and Lu Chueh as Secretary-General.

The Headquarters of the China International Famine Relief Commission will shortly be removed from Peiping to either Nanking or Shanghai to keep closer contact with the National Government and other affiliated organs, according to Tang Jui-chiu, director of the Commission's new Nanking office.

A set of draft Regulations governing supervision of the planting of trees along highways in the entire country submitted by Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry, were revised and adopted by the Executive Yuan April 21, and will be submitted to the National Government for promulgation.

The *Shanghai Mainichi* says that T. Funatsu, general director of the Association of Japanese Cotton Mill Owners in China, is the likeliest candidate to succeed the late Monkichi Yonesato as the head of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Shanghai.

Lo Yi-chun, Chairman of the Kwangtung Water Conservancy Commission, arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong April 27. He is proceeding to Nanking to confer with the central authorities regarding the plans for the improvement of the silt situation near Canton Harbor.

Wang Sheng-shan, dean of the College of Mechanical Engineering of the Chiaotung University, Shanghai, has been appointed by the National Government as China's delegate to a series of three conferences to be held this year in London and Washington under the auspices of the World Power Conference.

Miss Valentine Alexandra Uspensky, fourteen years of age, was formally adopted by Edward James Johnson, United States Navy, in the U.S. Court for China April 25. The girl's mother, Mrs. Olga Nicolaevna Uspensky, widow of Alexander John Uspensky, who died at Harbin in 1932, was married to Mr. Johnson here on January 4, this year.

Nanking advices state that a total of $359,000 has been expended for printing the Recovery and Consolidation Bonds, which were recently issued by the Ministry of Finance, it is learned from financial circles here. The sum expended exceeded the estimated costs; therefore the Ministry of Finance has requested the Central Government to appropriate additional funds to make up the deficit.

Police in New York, April 24, arrested John Ronzo, Jr., 23-year-old son of a wealthy contractor, in connection with an alleged attack upon Miss Luba Kronhaus, a Shanghai-born Russian girl, who was found by police wandering in hysterical condition on a Brooklyn street. Young Ronzo was charged with criminal and also with statutory offence on the strength of an identification by Miss Kronhaus.

Miss Rose Quong, a Chinese young woman born in Australia, known as the "Cantonese charmer" is making a successful lecture tour of the United States, mostly concerning the drama. She is booked two years ahead. She went to the United States from England, where she had played in Shakespearian plays notably as Lady Macbeth and Rosalind.

Dr. E. Haenisch, Professor of Sinology at the University of Berlin and noted Sinologue, arrived in Peiping this week. He will engage in research work for some six months. Professor Haenisch is no stranger to China, having lived in the Wuhan cities from 1904 to 1912, leaving shortly before the Revolution.

Wang Sheng-shan to Represent China at World Power Conference

The Ministry of Industry has appointed Prof. Wang Sheng-shan of Chiaotung University as official delegate to the forthcoming World Power Conference. One session on industrial chemistry will be held in London from June 21 to 27, and a second session on the Engineering Sciences will be held at Washington from Sept. 7 to 12.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Japanese Industries and Western Markets

Eastern Industrialization and its Effect on the West. With special reference to Great Britain and Japan. By G. E. Hubbard, assisted by Denzil Baring, with a conclusion by Prof. T. E. Gregory. 395 *pp.* 18*s. net. Oxford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford.* 1935.

While this excellent study covers the the three countries which include most of the Far East's industrialization, far the greatest attention and space, among these, is given to Japan. This is wholly understandable, as it is Japanese goods which have most seriously affected Western markets, particularly by the inroads they have made into Britain's markets for cotton goods. Opposite the title page of the book is a significant quotation by Yoichi Mayeda:

> "It is yet to be seen how much we can do with this our 'Greatness in small things.' Human fingers are still the very best machines that mankind do possess, and if the 400,000,000 dexterous fingers of the Japanese are made to be fully employed we know not what prodigious revolutions they will make in industrial circles. The time may come when we beat the world with the tips of our fingers."

Certain it is that increasing exports abroad are one of the things most looked to by the Japanese militarists to cover the expenditures of their widening activities and growing armaments. To what extent they will succeed in this is not a question to be answered off-hand. There are, however, other questions involved. To what extent, for instance, has Japanese industrial competition intensified the effects of the economic crisis in the West? To what extent, also, has it checked—assisted by new Chinese tariff schedules favorable to Japanese goods—China's own industrial development? Furthermore—and perhaps first and foremost of the questions to be considered—just how have Japanese manufacturers been enabled to compete with such remarkable success against Western industrialists in various lines?

The book under review is issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and owes its origin to an inquiry by the Institute of Pacific Relations, for which the Royal Institute acts as the British Council. After an excellent synopsis and a brief introduction, the work opens with a chapter on competition in world markets, attention being centered mainly on "the nature, extent, and geographical extension of Japanese competition in the principal markets of the world where her manufactures compete with those of Great Britain and other countries of the West." It is interesting to note that in spite of the increased *quantities* of Japanese exports in recent years, their *value* (reckoned in gold) has never approached that of 1925, when the maximum was reached. The great fall in world trade since 1929, however, has enabled Japan to increase somewhat her proportionate share of the world export trade, her share rising from 2.93 per cent in 1929 to 3.13 per cent in 1933. Even this was balanced, however, by an increase in Japan's share of the world import trade, which rose from 2.8 per cent to 3.0 per cent. What has really caused anxiety to Japan's industrial competitors has been "the steady transition from the production of foodstuffs and raw material to the output of finished manufacture for export, the persistent reduction of export prices, the spread of export activity beyond the Pacific area, and the increase in the *relative* volume of exports in a period of industrial depression." Various paragraphs, and some extremely useful and interesting tables, show clearly the manner in which various Japanese manufactured goods (particularly cotton) have penetrated into the Netherlands East Indies, China, British India, Egypt, the British Empire, and various other markets.

Chapter II, which takes up 136 pages (more than one-third of the book), consists of a brief but good history of Japanese industrialization, an outline of present conditions, and conclusions on Japan's industrial future. The manner in which enormous budgetary deficits have been met by internal "borrowing" (i.e., the issue of Government bonds, taken up by the great State banks) is referred to, as its continuation is dependent upon internal economic conditions. The study notes that:

> "So long as industrial prosperity continues, provided that the rural distress grows no worse, and on the presumption that the savings of the Japanese people remain readily available to finance fresh Government expenditure, the present borrowing process may last for a time without precipitating a financial crash. But if trade should slump, or rural bankruptcy spread with a continuance of low agricultural prices, or, finally, should any event occur to destroy the confidence of Japanese investors, Japan could with difficulty avoid a collapse of her financial structure."

Several factors have contributed to make possible the low prices of Japanese goods for export. Low wages are only one factor—progressive devaluation of currency is another,—but there is also a definite increase in efficiency, as shown by the increasing number of machines operated by each worker in various industries. Since 1929 the output in cotton mills has much increased, but the number of workers has considerably decreased. The output per female worker, from 1929 to 1933, grew from 22.44 pounds to 28.15 pounds. At the same time, the average wage declined from Yen 1.17 to Yen 0.75 per day. The number of female workers in cotton mills fell from 159,672 to 129,423, while the amount of male labor (much more expensive than female) dropped much more rapidly—from 35,223 to 19,295. These and other figures make it clear that the wage bill per unit of output has greatly decreased. At the same time, "the worker himself has been compelled to work either longer hours or at a higher pressure in order that his daily earnings may approximate to those which he was receiving three years ago."

From such figures as are given for Japan's industrial workers, it would appear that the actual number of persons engaged in industrial occupations is declining, instead of growing, relative to the Japanese population is a whole. This development, indeed, is common to all countries of any considerable industrial development today, as increased efficiency and improved machinery throw more and more workers out of employment. It is interesting to note that this is taking place in Japan, in spite of the increasing volume of production. New industries, however, are continually being founded in Japan, so that technological disemployment is largely taken up by these. As a result, though the *proportion* of industrial workers in the population is declining, the *absolute* number may show little change. Unfortunately, this book does not give comparative figures on these matters for the same years, but it is noted that "while between 1920 and 1930 the proportion of the Japanese population engaged in industry actually declined from 19.1 to 18.4 per cent. the general index of industrial production . . . . rose between 1924 and 1930 by 39 per cent," and further that, with twenty-six industrial products from 1930 to 1934, "production increased 35 per cent . . . . whereas the employment figure has increased by only 5 per cent." The study might have added that even during this last-named "boom" period the *relative* number of workers decreased, as the Japanese population grew almost 6 per cent in the four years in question. Less than one-sixth of the new numbers seeking employment could find jobs in industry.

Other figures (not quoted in the book, though from the same Japanese sources) show this even more clearly. Employment in 1934 stood at only 90.1 per cent of the figure for 1926, according to the Bank of Japan's report. As for the actual earnings of industrial workers, these in 1934 were 90.7 per cent of those for 1926 (and further declined during 1935). Furthermore, the price of rice rose considerably in 1934 and 1935, increasing from Yen 21.50 per koku in 1933 to Yen 26 in 1934, and to Yen 30 in 1935. The situation even of employed workers has definitely worsened during the past two years.

Figures establish that industrialization has not taken up more than a fractional part of the increase in the Japanese population, and has been no solution for severe population pressure. But restrictions against Japanese goods in many markets has already checked even this partial outlet, and the export of manufactured goods began to decline in 1935. The book under review suggests that an economic surplus may be achieved, with the present population situation, by means of industrialization, and that the latter process can take up an increasing number of workers. This hypothesis, however, is contradicted by the facts presented in the book itself. Industrial workers make up not more than 18 per cent of the population, and this proportion has decreased even in the years of greatest industrial growth and expansion—which has been accompanied by increased mechanization, "rationalization," and efficiency, rather than by adding more workers. The increasing population, crowded off the land and with no other productive occupation open, strive to eke out a living as hawkers, peddlers, or canvassers, while girls become waitresses, beer hall "hostesses," or public prostitutes. (Euphemistically described, in the book under review, as "engaged in trade" or "public and professional services.") Japan is most seriously over-populated, and conditions of the mass of the people are becoming increasingly desperate.

With regard to population, indeed, the book is surprisingly weak and self-contradictory. The facts set forth by it show that there was no material improvement in the conditions of industrial workers during the "boom" years, though they were spared actual hunger—to some extent—through the serious agricultural depression and the consequent low prices of food. The farmers bore the brunt of the suffering, with famine conditions in some areas, necessitating enormous Government expenditures yearly to prevent actual starvation. There was, in other words, a most serious decline in the living standards of the agricultural masses, who far outnumber the industrial population. Many industrial workers, thanks to export manufacturers' prosperity and the low prices of food, escaped actual hunger during the early part of the "boom" period (their conditions have since worsened), but they are a small and declining minority. To declare, in the face of such a situation, that "Japan's population problem exists not in any absolute sense but rather as the result of an internal maladjustment requiring for its solution the establishment of a different equilibrium as between agriculture and other occupations," is simply playing with words, and is wholly incorrect.

Furthermore, the book's uncritical acceptance of Uyeda's predictions regarding the rate of increase of the Japanese population (which he put at an average of 600,000 yearly for two decades ending about 1950), is most surprising, as the evidence of the last three

years is wholly against Uyeda's theories. The Japanese population is increasing to an extent of about one million yearly, and though a decrease in the *rate* is likely, there is no indication that the increase in absolute numbers will fall much below this. The comments on the Japanese population, indeed, are amazingly inept and misleading, though some very useful facts are collected—facts leading to wholly different conclusions than those presented in the book.

China is dealt with much less fully than Japan. The main trends of Chinese industrialization are well indicated. Government policy and assistance to industry are outlined, but the trenchant comment added that "while with one hand the Government pursues a policy of encouragement, with the other it still treats industrial enterprises, like all other profit-producing agencies, very much as a lamb to be shorn, and that in very many cases the Government's interest in industry appears chiefly as that of a tax-collector." Conditions of Chinese labor are also noted, and it is remarked that efficiency is limited "by the extremely low level of . . . . wages, and standards which seriously impair the average worker's quality, being hardly sufficient to maintain a normal state of vitality . . . .Low wages depress output and this again holds down wages."

The cotton industry is well dealt with, though in general the picture of Chinese industrialization is incomplete, many of the newer industries being omitted. The silk industry, in view of its present hopeless situation, is quite properly disregarded. The study comes only down to 1934, but even for that year there is no more than a mention of the new tariff which has already so influenced China's foreign trade.

One chapter of the book is devoted to India: a brief history of Indian industrialization, a sketch of present conditions, and the probabilities of India's industrial future. Another chapter deals with Great Britain, and a sixth with the effects of eastern industrialization upon trade relationships in the British Commonwealth. In conclusion, there are Professor Gregory's comments, in which he makes several erroneous and vital assumptions regarding the East, one being that the East combines a growing population "with growing resources;" another is his belief in the attainment of an economic surplus and relief of population pressure by industrialization (referred to previously); another is his assumption of "a rising standard of life," which has definitely not been the case in the East for the last decade, and is not evidenced for the predictable future—in fact the reverse is indicated by available data both in Japan and China. The book has, finally, a bibliography, and an excellent index.

The book may be referred to as a useful and generally well-chosen compilation of facts, particularly in reference to Japanese industry and exports and their effects upon British industry and British markets. But, as pointed out, some of the comments and assumptions are not borne out by the facts presented, particularly as regards vital questions such as population, and the effects of industrialization in Eastern countries themselves.

H.H.

James A. Mills Returns Here After Six Months in Ethiopia

James A. Mills, veteran *Associated Press* correspondent, returned to Shanghai this week after spending six months in the Ethiopian war zone. He was ordered here because of the the then threatened tense istuation on the Mongolian border, but as things are quieter now his further assignments are somewhat uncertain. In an interview he stated that one of the interesting points of the Ethiopian campaign is that the Italians themselves have indirectly furnished two of Ethiopia's main sources of revenue, which comes from press dispatches over the radio installation which Italy built, and the ten million lira fund which Italy paid as indemnity to Ethiopia after the first battle of Adowa in 1896. Mr. Mills was scheduled to speak on "Abyssinia" at the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai's tiffin at the Metropole Hotel, May 1. Dr. G. Kuangson Young, managing director of the *China Press*, introduced the speaker, who spent two years in China from 1932-1934 covering the Manchurian question and other news events.

Do You "Hurry Off" in the Morning?

Many people make a practice of "hurrying off" in the morning so as to arrive just on time at their work. This is bad in more ways than one. They usually eat a hasty, scrappy breakfast, and thus upset digestion. Worse still—they omit attention to the "daily habit", and become chronically constipated.

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Chen Yi's Inspection Tour to South Fukien

BY THE REVIEW'S FOOCHOW CORRESPONDENT

With a view to studying the political, economic, and educational conditions in South Fukien, Chen Yi, Chairman of Fukien Provincial Government, is making an inspection tour to a dozen districts, such as, Futsing, Putien, Huian, Sienyou, Changchow, Amoy, Chuanchow, Anchi, Nanan, Tungan, Haitien, etc. On April 18, he set out by land, escorted by a platoon of gendarmes and a platoon of Peace Preservation Corps, and accompanied by Sheh Nien-tsu, Vice-Director of Peace Preservation Bureau, Lin Sze-hien, councillor, Lu Lin-chang, secretary' Chen Cho-lin, aide-de-camp, and others. The Fukien Kuomintang Headquarters also sent Tang Teh-min, a member of the Planning Committee, and Shih You-chi, Head of Publicity Section, to inspect the activities of district tangpus in South Fukien. Chairman Chen Yi is expected to return to Foochow in three or four weeks. Perhaps his tour to South Fukien is prompted by his desire to obtain first-hand information so as to handle the delicate situation now existing there.

Two Protests from the Japanese Consul-General at Foochow

Nakamura, Japanese Consul-General at Foochow, has lately sent two protests to the provincial government against the "anti-Japanese activities" in Foochow. In a protest, the Japanese consul points out that some teachers of two secondary schools have repeatedly told the students that the symbol on new subsidiary coins is anti-Japanese. This is really a misunderstanding on the Japanese part. To dispel any misunderstanding, a brief discussion of the ancient coins in China seems necessary. There are three kinds of ancient coins, namely, Chuang, meaning inexhaustibility; Tao, meaning convenience to people; and Pu, meaning wide circulation. The symbol on the new subsidiary coins is nothing but a symbol of the third kind of ancient coins. The two characters on the symbol have several interpretations. Some say that the characters are Chiu Pei, name of a district during the Chow Dynasty; while others say that they are Hwa (change) Pei (shell). Long, long ago, shells were used as currency. Following the discovery of copper, there came a change, that is, shells were no longer used but copper coins were used instead. The combination of Hwa and Pei is Huo, meaning money or goods.

In another protest, the Japanese consul demands dissolution of the Student Council of Anglo-Chinese College, a missionary school, on the ground that the students of Anglo-Chinese College have distributed hand bills entitled "News about Fukien." The news are reproduced from Shanghai and Amoy newspapers, and in the opinion of the Japanese consul, they are all false.

A Conference in Kulangyu

The representatives of the associations in South Fukien, connected with "autonomous" activities, have, according to an Amoy despatch (April 11), held a conference in Kulangyu. What has been discussed is not known, but that the proceeds from the sale of smuggled opium drugs in Huian and Putien are to be used for financing the "autonomous" activities, it seems, has been decided upon.

Orders for Arrest of Reactionaries

The Headquarters of Peace-Preservation Corps keep a vigilant watch over the activities of reactionaries in South Fukien. The trial of Liao Hsueh-chin, an important participator of the bogus regime, indicates that his accomplices are Ho Hien-tsu (a notorious leader of Hinghwa militia), Chen Wei-yuan (once a brigade commander of the Nineteenth Route Army), Wu Peng, Li Fa, Yang Chi-yuan, Yang Han-lieh, Lin Tao-chuan, Ho Lih-fu, Li Chin-jih, Kuo Chin-cheng, Chang Sz-lin, etc. The provincial authorities have given orders for arrest of the aforesaid persons.

Martial Law Declared in Chuanchow

A number of bandits and rascals have secretly flocked to Chuanchow to contemplate violence. The spies of reactionaries have disguised themselves as refugees. According to an Amoy despatch dated April 11, martial law has been declared in Chuanchow since April 9. All traffic is in abeyance from 11 o'clock p.m. to 5 o'clock a.m. The garrisoned soldiers, in cooperation with the Young Men Volunteer Corps, act as patrols. The suspects are arrested whenever detected. The refugees are not allowed to take shelter in temples, monasteries, and ancestral halls. Besides, a census is taken by soldiers and volunteer corps.

"Life-Insurance Association"

In Putung Peninsula (a secluded place), Putien, there exists a secret organ of traitors, the Life-insurance Association. One of the traitors, who goes by the surname of Ong, is a native of Hankiang, once engaged in trade at Amoy. The organization is connected with reactionary organizations in Swatow.

Sino-Japanese Buddhist Association

In Nanputao Monastery, Amoy, there has been established an academy for study of Buddhism. Chang-sin, the abbot, is concurrently the principal of the academy. There are seventy or eighty student monks in the academy. Recently, Chang-sin has gone to Shanghai on business. The monk Chi Tin has taken charge of academy affairs temporarily. He employs several Japanese monks to teach the Japanese language and sends two student monks to Japan for further study. Very recently Chi Tin and some Japanese monks have formed an organization called Sino-Japanese Buddhist Association. Many well-known Amoyese have joined the organization.

Mysterious Refugees

According to the *Min Pao*, a Japanese-owned newspaper in Foochow, there are in Nanan and Anchi a group of mysterious refugees. In the first place, many of the refugees are well-dressed. Second, the refugees have a lot of forged bank-notes. Third, some of the refugees are natives of South Fukien. Fourth, a majority of the refugees can speak local dialects. Fifth, the passports of the refugees bear the words "return to native districts" but the refugees have not the least intention of returning.

It is said that a primary school teacher, when he met some of the refugees, was asked by the latter to join them. They told him that the existence of a primary school teacher was too miserable to lead and that he could get a monthly income of fifty or sixty dollars by following them.

Nanao—an Objective of Foreign Agitators

Nanao, the smallest district of Kwangtung, is an island situated to the east of Kwangtung. Located near Chaochow and Swatow, it commands an entrance to Fukien and Kwangtung. In the island, there are, however, no regular troops but a squad of armed police.

The ronins of a certain country are reported to have been very active in Nanao. As most of the residents are poor fishermen ground down by heavy taxes, they can very easily be exploited by agitators.

Canton—Another Objective

The Canton military authorities, being informed that the ronins of a certain country have secret organs in Canton, give strict orders to gendarmes and "plain clothes" policemen to spy on the activities of ronins. In the wharves and railway stations there are patrols.

Since the adoption of managed currency, the banks in Kwangtung have purchased silver and the "Hao Yin," or silver coins have ceased to be in circulation. Very lately, the merchants of a certain nationality have transported a considerable quantity of goods to Shameen. As the Canton merchants are unwilling to sell them, the merchants of a certain country retail the goods in the settlement. They lower the prices of goods but they sell for silver coins only and refuse to accept legal tender. The financial authorities are investigating into the matter. Ano one who ventures to buy goods with "Hao Yin" will be punished in accordance with laws governing the acts detrimental to the rights and interests of the country.

April 20, 1936.

American Doctor in Tientsin Accused of Trying to Murder His Wife

Formal charges of attempted murder against Dr. John William Colbert, American physician in Tientsin, were filed with William T. Collins, Clerk of the United States Court for China, by U.S. District Attorney Felthan Watson April 24. The trial is expected to take place during this month. The U.S. Court for China will sit in Tientsin May 11.

The charge is that at various times between Sept. 22 and Nov. 31, 1935, he tried to murder his wife Edith Jessie Hovey Colbert by mingling poison with food, drink and medicine, specifically that he included acetanelide, antifebrin, antipyrine and other poisons. The charges also include an allegation that Colbert supplied to John W. H. Crise, the physician attending his wife, certain deadly poisons, namely potassium nitrite, which were innocently used by the latter for an injection. The allegations are formally set out in six counts.

Mrs. Colbert was taken ill last autumn and entered a Tientsin Hospital where she remained for some time. Dr. Crise was called in on the case, and, it is alleged, he injected potassium nitrite into Mrs. Colbert's blood stream without knowing what it was, the poison having been given to him by Dr. Colbert who represented it as a harmless medicine. When Dr. Crise later discovered the nature of the injection he is stated to have becoume vexed.

Dr. Colbert was subsequently taken into custody and after investigation by U.S. District Attorney Watson, was bound over for trial in the United States Court for China. He was given his release on the posting of U.S.$20,000 bond.

Dr. Colbert has been in China for many years, coming here from the United States after the World War. He served as an army doctor during the World War and has been decorated for research work in connection with experimentation on dysentery by England, France and America. The present Mrs. Colbert is his third wife. His second wife died in Tientsin, while his first wife is now residing in the United States.

On the Peiping Student Front

BY A PEIPING CORRESPONDENT

Defying the Emergency Measures forbidding meetings and demonstrations, defying the threat of the death penalty for "agitators", ordered by General Sung Cheh-yuan on March 25, defying the special order from the Executive Yuan of the Central Government outlawing the Peiping Students' Union, and after six weeks of severe suppression during which several hundred student leaders have either been arrested or forced to leave the schools, the Peiping Students' Union took a desperate stand on March 31 to show the seriousness of their anti-Japanese movement in the North. For the first time since December 16, twelve hundred dare-to-dies carrying the Students' Union banner at the head marched out on the quiet streets of Peiping with grim determination, following a memorial meeting for the death of Kuo Ch'ing, a middle school student who died in prison on March 10, crying: "Kuo Ch'ing's spirit will live forever! Struggle for national liberation! We demand the release of all the patriotic people! Stop civil war and mobilize all forces to fight against Japanese Imperialism! Recover our lost territories by arms! We oppose the Nanking Sino-Japanese Conference! We oppose the Three Principles of Hirota! We oppose the Fukien Autonomy Movement! We oppose the increase of the military forces of Japanese Imperialism in North China! Down with Japanese Imperialism! Long live the Chinese nation!"

The demonstration had proceeded for over half a mile before it was broken up by a cordon of motorcycle police armed with sub-machine guns and Mauser pistols, aided by a surprise flanking attack by foot police fully armed with rifles and regalia, although the collective arsenal was terrorism enough without actual gunplay coming into the fray against the insurgents. Seventeen girls and thirty-five boys, nearly half of them middle school students—always in the front lines—were promptly arrested, sent directly to the military prison of the Pacification Commissioner's Headquarters, and clapped into irons, apparently in accordance with General Sung's order on March 22 stating that "All persons suspected of being Communists or 'reactionaries' arrested by the police are hereafter to be transferred directly" to this prison, in view of the fact "that the population of Peiping is very dense and that there are many schools in the city" and "in view of the increasing activities of Communists and others here." Any student who dares come out on the streets is apparently automatically labelled a Bolshevik, a label which in the North has become conveniently identical with any kind of anti-Japanese agitation whatever.

The Peiping students hold the gravest fears for the safety of their arrested comrades and that same evening Yenching University declared a three-day strike demanding their release—of the eighty-five demonstrators from Yenching four girls and three boys were nabbed—although other schools were unable to organize well enough to even call mass meetings. Since then Yenching has been in a state of emergency expecting a raid at any time, for although this university has taken strong leadership in the student movement, General Sung has apparently feared to take action against it because of its foreign position and no Yenching students have been previously arrested.

The demonstration was a spontaneous outburst of bitter reaction against the present military absolutism enforced under the Emergency Measures which outlaw any anti-Japanese activity whatever, while Japan continues her advance and the pro-Japanese elements have perfect freedom for their bargaining. The students have persistently demanded the repeal of the order dissolving their Union on Feb. 21st and of the Emergency Measures which provide that: (Art. 2) "Anyone found doing propaganda work and aiming at such criminal acts as mentioned in the last article (any attempt to disturb order, instigate riots, disrupt communications, or any acts which would endanger the safety of the State) in the form of writing, pictures, lectures or with any other method shall be arrested on the spot and, if he resists, he shall be brought under control by force or any other effective methods." (Art. 3.) "Meetings and parades which aim at disturbing peace and agitating shall be dissolved by troops or police, and the responsible ringleaders and those resisting the orders for the dissolution of such meetings and parades shall be arrested."

Two Hundred Students Arrested on General Principles

About two hundred students were arrested *after* February 21 on no charge whatever except their past activities and held for several weeks without specific charges being preferred against them, only about 135 of these having been released after examination. When an eighteen-year-old boy died from neglect in the prison, after torture and after being refused medical attention for his illness, the students were very angry—especially as Kuo Ch'ing was the third student to die from prison conditions recently, An Ching-shen, aged 16, in January, 1936, and Miss Wu Chün-nien, aged 20, in May, 1935, both after only a few months in the "First Model Prison", which is considered the best prison in all China. Many students were reported to be ill from dysentery and from sleeping on the stone floors in unheated prison cells, and on March 24 Tungpei University authorities were refused permission to get Kung Hsien-chun released on bail though the police promised to send him to the Army Hospital which was not done. On March 25 a Chungkuo Sophomore named P'u Tze-ch'eng was reported ill with a fever and refused doctor's attendance. Both these students were in the military prison in irons, and were reported not expected to live; they were released on bail for doctor's attention, however, on March 26. At the same time, the Ta Kung Pao on March 26 reported that Shih Yang-chen, a Tsinghua student released after three weeks' detention in the Bureau of Public Safety had a nervous breakdown from his experience and been sent to the mental hospital for care.

At the two meetings held on March 18 by the Students' Union commemorating the killing of 50 and wounding of 100 in 1926 by the pro-Japanese Anfu-government, it was voted to hold a memorial service for the death of Kuo Ch'ing, as the first to die in the present national liberation movement. The police promptly got busy preparing for this event, and General Sung spent most of his time warning the people "not to be misled by Communist propaganda," and preparing their minds, so the students thought, for whatever drastic result might happen to any further activity on the part of the students, many of them girding up their courage to the point of gambling their lives on the issue. After General Sung issued the order for military trial on March 22, he promptly followed it on March 25 with an order by the Hopei and Chahar Political Council to the magistrates of both provinces to inflict the death penalty on those guilty of spreading Communist propaganda, the order recommending that "Communist agitators and propagandists should be treated in the same way as robbers and drug addicts and dealers," who are being regularly executed here. Though he dare not appear before the militant Peiping-and-Tientsin Unionists, on March 26 he called the Paotingfu middle schools together exhorting them to study peacefully. "Wait," he said. "And by all means do not let yourselves be utilized by the Communists!"

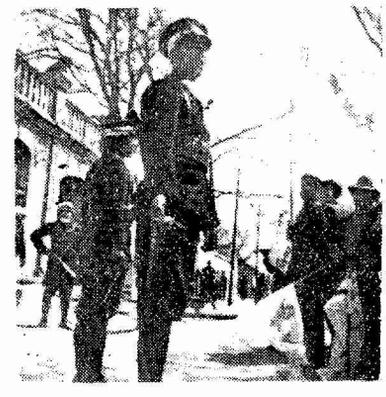
Since the Red Army arrived in the North with an anti-Japanese program, the authorities are terrified lest it win, or has already won, popular support among the patriotic youth and the people, and Hopei is almost as jittery as Shansi. However, it must be said that the only Communist propaganda in evidence in Peiping has come from General Sung himself in his numerous open addresses telling the populace to save themselves from "such pernicious doctrines as the nationalization of wives and property," which "doctrine has nothing in common with the long existing wisdom and virtue of the Chinese people and can therefore in no way claim to be spread for the happiness of the people."

"General Sung will be converting the rich and the poor alike," I heard a student comment. "The rich, especially the warlords, are notoriously fond of innumerable wives, you know."

On the night of March 30th word was secretly whispered about the dormitories that the memorial meeting would be held next morning

Preparing for the march.

Banner of Peiping Students' Union at head of demonstration with coffin following.



Closeup of Peiping Police arresting students—Note arms.

The fight starts—half dozen policemen close in on one student.

at ten o'clock and representatives from each school volunteered to risk their necks and future liberty to attend. Two or three places were decided upon, the usual ruse with the Union meetings, in order to scatter the police forces, the actual final choice being mobilely decided by the bicycle communication corps who act as liaison between the schools after reconnoitering. A large police force, therefore, waited expectantly at Fu Jen University, while by seven o'clock students began arriving at the Third Campus of Peita (Peking National) University, the famous cradle of student incidents in the past.

With the windows of the dormitory-hall there barricaded with chairs, with sentinels posted all along the compound wall and up in the trees and on roofs, and with the Students' Self-Protection Corps in khaki uniforms, armed with long staves, guarding inside the front gate, the affair looked like a wartime occasion. For two hours or so the students in the meeting stood before the picture of Kuo Ch'ing on a coffin draped with white during the ceremony. There were three bows before the picture and a period of silence and floral tributes offered. The eulogy given to Kuo Ch'ing said: "You were prepared to make this sacrifice we know, therefore we do not now weep for you Although they have arrested and killed you, they cannot arrest and kill all of us. Although they have police forces, prisons, machine guns, soldiers, and their so-called "Emergency Measures," our hearts are full of hot blood, determination and courage! The struggle will go on. We swear before your spirit that we will march forward following your bloody footsteps!"

Songs and Resolutions

Kuo Ch'ing's schoolmates made speeches, as well as a delegate from the Tientsin Students' Union and a middle school girl delegate from the Girls' National Salvation Association of Peiping, the theme being always "Those who are killed like this do not die but live forever." A song composed in honor of the occasion was chanted and the following resolutions passed:

To help the arrested students and demand the immediate release of all professors and students in prison, and to ask the Control Yuan to take up Kuo Ch'ing's case against the Peiping Bureau of Public Safety for causing his death by keeping him longer than the 24-hour period provided by law for detention without charge or trial; to send a manifesto all over the country telling the significance of the death of Kuo Ch'ing and details of his imprisonment; and to build a memorial tablet to his memory;

To help the Futan University students in Shanghai in their trouble;

To send a telegram to the Central Government asking that it make a positive statement prohibiting any suppression of the patriotic movement. (This is to make the Government affirm that it does not desire to suppress the patriotic movement, as well as withdrawing the Emergency Measures, and the order against the Union;)

To send telegrams personally addressed to all important military and civil leaders of different factions from north to south, including Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, demanding (a) that they must immediately stop all civil war and (b) unite and declare a war of resistance against Japan;

To protest against the increase of Japanese troops in North China, against the Fukien Autonomy Movement, against the Nanking Conference, and against Hirota's Three Principles;

To carry the coffin out on the streets in a demonstration.

At 12.30 about 1200 students field solemnly out of the hall, locking arms in fours as soon as they passed the doorway, as if afraid of ever being separated. They looked desperate and nervous and as if they were resolutely going to commit suicide, rather than actively battle with the police—a natural result of the psychology of wearing black armbands and attending a funeral service, doubtless.

Twenty-four schools were represented. Most were middle school students, and about one-fourth were girls. The middle school boys were many of them wearing new military-training uniforms, with the buttonholes still unpressed and puckery, with a very martial air. Nearly every student at the meeting lined up in the courtyard preparing to do or die, though a few hid in the corners of the buildings. One tiny pretty little middle-school girl from the 1st Girls' Middle School who looked hardly more than ten years old was carrying an enormous walking-cane and looking as if she meant to use it. We had seen her on the 9th leading the slogans of her school, in a Cinderella cloak, and she had been sent to the hospital with wounds from a big-sword after the 16th demonstration! One of the foreign newspapermen remarked on seeing her: "If this is Chinese Bolshevism, a lot of officials and generals in China need a big injection somewhere near the spine!"

In the meantime about two hundred police-guards were lined up in front of the big front gate of the campus, the common police armed only with belts, the gendarmes with pistols and sabres, and the Paoantui with rifles (some with bayonets) and looking like a leather-goods display with enormous ammuntion belts around them. Two squads of Paoantui of about twenty each, one man of each pair carrying a sub-machine gun and the other a Mauser pistol, patrolled along the street. None had big-swords—a matter both for relief and horror. This collection of arsenal was enough to strike terror into anybody's heart. Hundreds of street-people were collected on the streets at a respectful distance, and many students marooned on the corners nearby waited tensely for developments.

None waited more tensely than our group of newspaper people perched on top of a roof with cameras aimed at the gate waiting for its fateful opening when the student-mass would rush the police-cordon. Nothing happened, until a plainclothes spy (with the usual red button in his round silk cap) ran up the street announcing to the police: "They've gone! Escaped through the back!"

By the time we had scrambled down from the roof, the last of the bicycle courier-police of the students were disappearing through a small gate at the back of the compound leading into the Hung Te Primary School, through which the demonstration had escaped while others scrambled over the wall. Hundreds of the school-children stood around pop-eyed with excitement, their hands full of leaflets, and a few police nearby wandered about with torn clothes.

With incredible rapidity, the demonstrators, shouting their slogans, had reached Peichihtze Street at a double-march, carrying the coffin in the front, just behind a big Students' Union banner in the hands of four intrepid youths. As they approached the middle of the block a limousine carrying an important-looking Japanese Army officer raced at high speed up the street passing the demonstrators, who promptly shouted anti-Japanese slogans at him—whether his arrival was intentional or accidental is not known. At any rate he was followed immediately by the roar of the riot squad of motorcycle police, with sub-machine guns strapped on the sidecars. The squad wheeled about smartly, about fifty yards ahead of the procession, cordoning the street, while the police dismounted, and drew their enormous Mauser pistols in formation, as others manned the sub-machine guns. The students continued to advance, and at a signal the police charged with their guns in position, seizing the Students' Union banner and beating the standard-bearers mercilessly with it. The coffin-bearers dropped the coffin at the side of the street, and the Tsinghua contingent leading the demonstration scattered (Tsinghua had also led on the 16th), not before seventeen of their one hundred had been arrested, however. Yenching, bringing up just behind, stood fast with locked arms for a few seconds, but not for long and the line broke. In the meantime, scores of other police attacked from all sides and the demonstration was completely dispersed in less than thirty minutes, without a shot being fired. Those who were arrested looked appealingly at their comrades with such an expression of doom in their eyes that they seemed to be saying goodbye forever. Many hid in private homes, and doorways; others were seen escaping over walls and along the roofs of houses.

"We were ten-times terrified at seeing only about fifteen men pointing their guns at us. It looked as if they meant to fire surely and that to go forward was certain death. We were prepared to rush through any number of policemen in a cordon, and we all expected to be beaten half to death but this strategy took us by surprise. Of course, we knew that everyone they could lay hands on would be arrested and that the charge would be serious if we resisted arrest, so we stopped for nothing once we took to our heels." This was the comment one of the participants made to me later.

Many girls were knocked down in the melee and beaten, as they were the least agile in escaping, and the police seemed to take vengeance on them. Miss Ping Kwei -lan of the 2nd Girls' Middle School was sent to a hospital with injuries. Some who looked like young children were roped up and taken to prison. One boy was seen being dragged along by the hair, but in general the police were rather more efficient than brutal, partly because the students had the discretion not to resist, and no one was seriously injured apparently, though many had bleeding faces and were limping from beatings with gun-handles, rifle-butts, and belts. As the students had discarded their heavily-padded winter gowns which served as armor against the big-swords in December, it was lucky that no big-swords were used. Plainclothes spies were busy singling out the most courageous who looked like leaders or "Bolsheviki" and arresting them. One Chinese newspaperman was arrested but later released. The 52 captives were collected at the police station and at 9 o'clock at night sent in three truckloads to the military prison. Some students are still unaccounted for at their schools, though in some cases are found to have been sent "travelling" by their parents, such as Miss Liang Ssu-yi, daughter of the famous scholar, Liang Chi-chao, a student leader from Yenching, whose worried schoolmates discovered that she had been bundled into the train for the south by her family the night before the demonstration.

Whether this demonstration will have the electrifying effect of the small demonstration on December 9, when only 800 students appeared on the streets, and rouse the students still more, or whether it will be a kind of final effort, is not yet clear. Reports from the schools indicate that a large part of the student bodies are angry at being absent from the demonstration, few having received notice of it because of the secrecy and the fact that classes were not disturbed.

Dr. Chiang Mon-lin is now engaged in a serious controversy with the Peita University students over his explusion of four officers of the Student Government and dissolving of that body, because they lent the campus to the Students' Union for the meeting, other student bodies voting to help Peita in the struggle. At Peiyang University in Tientsin teachers have gone on strike because they cannot control the student body.

Peiping, April 15, 1936.

Why You Should Weigh Your Baby Regurally.

Baby should be weighed regularly and carefully throughout the early months of life; a steady increase in weight is a good indication that he is making satisfactory progress, whereas the reverse definitely shows that he is not. Usually the cause of loss of weight, or failure to gain weight, is malnutrition, a condition arising from improper food or weak digestion. In many instances where the digestive processes were at fault this has been quickly corrected with the assistance of Baby's Own Tablets. For example, Mrs. F. Morin, Lakefield, Ontario, Canada, writes:—

"When my baby was four months old he was terribly ill and weighed only four pounds. We tried several kinds of food, but he still vomited and was terribly constipated. Our doctor advised me to try Baby's Own Tablets, and I did so. The vomiting soon ceased, baby's bowels became quite regular and he slept peacefully. He is now a fine, sturdy boy."

Mrs. Morin's doctor recommended Baby's Own Tablets because he knew from his professional experience how safe and good they are. The next time YOUR baby is cross, sleepless, doesn't want his food, has coated tongue, bad breath, or suffers from colic, constipation, teething troubles, or worms, give him Baby's Own Tablets, and see what a wonderful difference they will quickly make. From all medicine dealers.

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